

The BIG SPANISH HERITAGE Activity Book

Hispanic Settlers in the Southwest

Walter D. Yoder, Ph.D.



HOURS
of FUN and
CHALLENGE!



The
BIG
SPANISH HERITAGE
Activity Book

Walter D. Yoder, Ph. D.



Santa Fe
New Mexico

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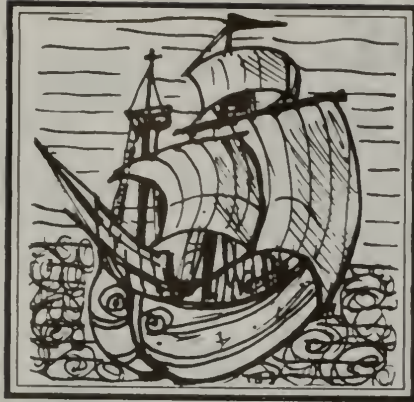
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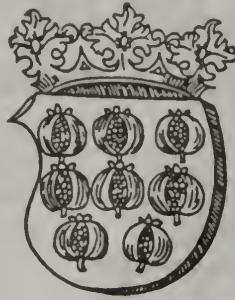
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Table of Contents



Part One
The Age of Discovery
Page 4



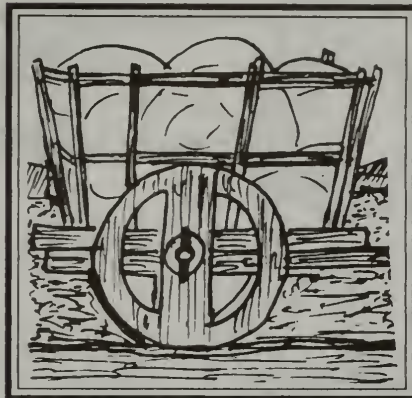
Here is an example of an early
Spanish shield with a crest of
pomegranates.



Part Two
The New World
Page 12



Part Three
Colonial Life
Page 19



Part Four
The Camino Real
Page 26



Part Five
The Native Americans
Page 30



Part Six
Hispanic Art
Page 39



Part Seven
Hispanic Architecture
Page 47

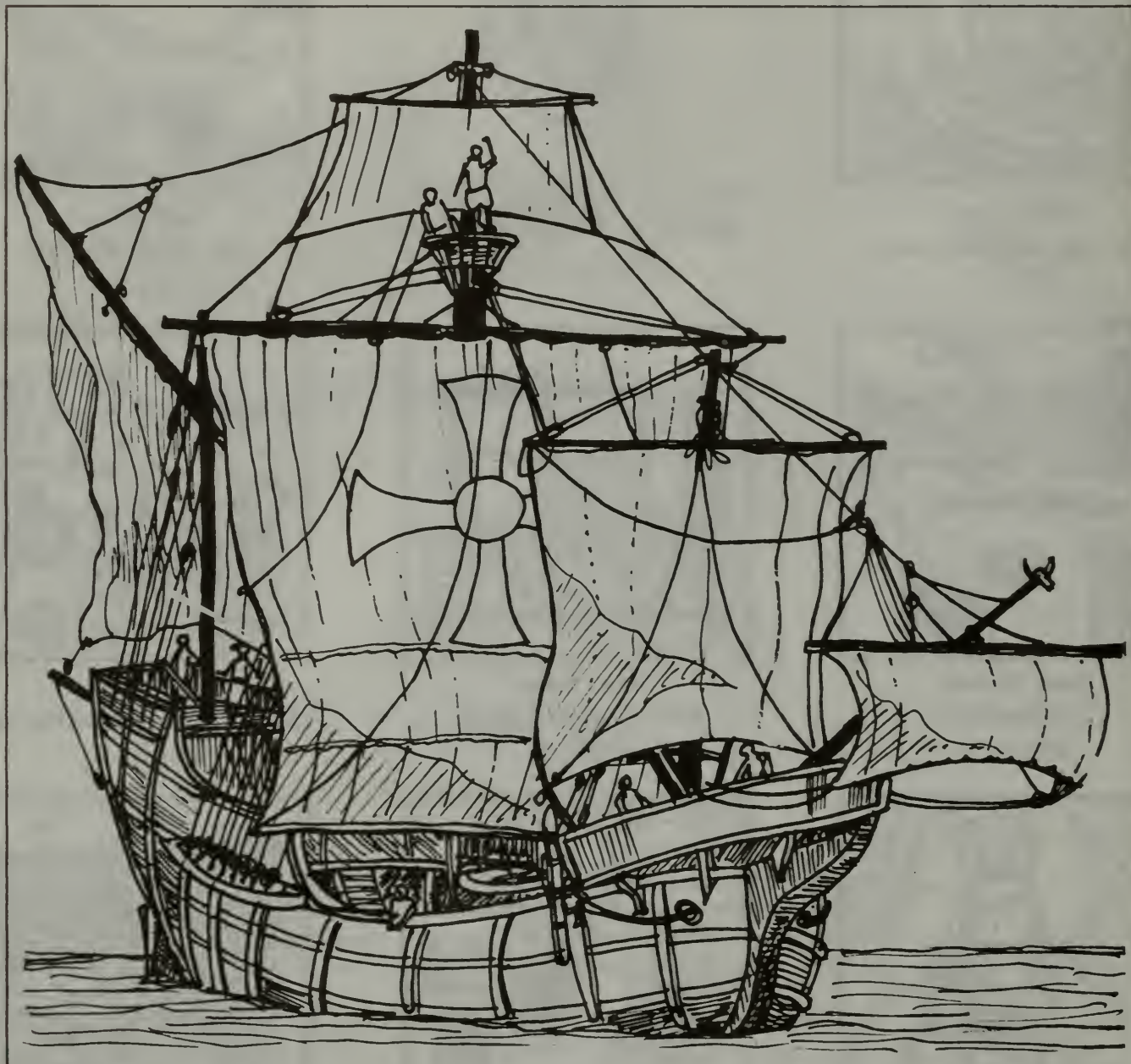


Part Eight
Hispanic Crafts
Page 54

Part One

THE AGE OF DISCOVERY

The Santa María Crosses the Ocean



In 14__ Columbus sailed the ocean b_u_. Three ships took part in this e_p_d_t_o_, the N_ñ_ the P_n_a, and the Santa María. It took __days to make landfall in the C_r_b_e_n S_a on the island of San S_l_a_o_. The crew of these small ships were the first Hispanics in the N_w_o_l_. Finish the drawing with colors natural to the sails, the wooden ship, and the sea.

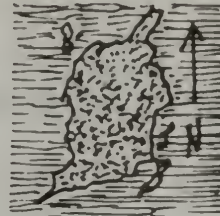
The answers to this activity are on page 60.

Words to Know about the Age of Discovery



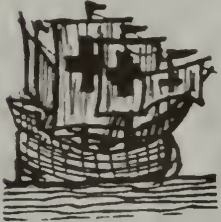
Caribbean

The Caribbean Sea is located south of the Continent of North America and north of South America. In this body of water are many large islands including Cuba, Haiti, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, and the Dominican Republic.



San Salvador

This small island north of Cuba in the Bahamas is just a spit of coral covered with sand and scrubby bushes. Columbus made his first landfall here and claimed the New World for the King and Queen of Spain.



Nao

The Santa Maria was a Nao, a larger, bulkier and slower ship than the Caravel. She weighed 100 tons, and could carry 80 tons of cargo. She was 82 feet long and 28 feet wide.



Caravel

A caravel was a small, fast, sailing ship used by Columbus to discover the New World. This wooden ship weighed around 60 tons and was about 80 feet long and 30 feet wide at the beam.



Orient

This is the name given to the lands of Asia and the Far East. In 1400 A.D. the only routes to the Orient were overland through Central Asia, or by ship around the Horn of Africa.



Occident

The Occident is all the area of the Eastern Hemisphere, including North and South America. Spain is in Europe which is also part of the Occident as are the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Islands.



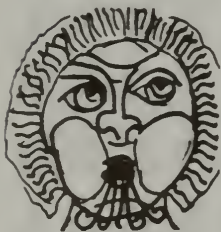
Cipango

Cipango was the name given to the islands of Japan by map makers during the Middle Ages. It was mistakenly thought possible to reach these islands by sailing directly across the Atlantic Ocean.



Navigator

A navigator guided a ship when there was no land in sight. The navigator used the stars, sun, compass, astrolabe, wave patterns, and sightings of birds and floating debris to determine the ship's position.



Trade Winds

Early sailors depended on these seasonal, predictable wind patterns to power their ships to and from destinations around the globe. Modern cargo ships use mechanical power and do not need the winds to move their ships.



Compass

The magnetic compass was essential to guiding a ship across the vastness of the oceans. An early compass was made of a piece of loadstone floating in a container of water. It floated toward magnetic north indicating the direction.

Unscramble the "Words to Know" and spell them correctly in the spaces provided.

OAMSCSP _____

AIBNCEABR _____

NICTODEC _____

ANO _____

CLEVARA _____

AWEISTNDDR _____

AVGOTRAIN _____

ITRNEO _____

AOGIPNC _____

AAVOSDALSNR _____

The Age of Discovery Word Search

These 19 words are hidden in the puzzle. They can be horizontal, vertical, diagonal, and even backwards. Find the words and carefully circle them. The first word is circled to get you started.

COMPASS
NEW WORLD
NINA
PINTA
SANTA MARIA
JAMAICA
ORIENT
OCCIDENT
ASTROLABE
CIPANGO
CARAVEL
CARIBBEAN
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
LESSER ANTILLES
GREATER ANTILLES
SAIL
NAVIGATOR
MAP
CHART

N	A	V	I	G	A	T	O	R	A	T	N	I	P	V	C
A	A	B	P	L	T	X	C	K	H	I	I	U	W	T	A
O	C	A	A	Z	L	B	E	D	N	J	N	O	C	E	R
Z	M	B	P	T	A	Y	A	Y	C	H	A	R	T	B	A
Z	Q	E	C	N	N	Y	N	E	X	X	D	W	W	A	V
O	R	A	E	E	T	F	Y	E	M	V	I	G	V	L	E
G	B	F	G	I	I	G	L	X	W	A	U	F	S	O	L
N	S	M	A	R	C	K	H	I	J	W	Z	L	U	R	H
A	B	T	D	O	F	U	T	J	A	K	O	O	M	T	I
P	C	N	M	W	V	J	B	M	M	H	T	R	R	S	S
I	S	P	O	U	C	P	S	A	I	L	L	I	L	A	P
C	A	C	O	M	P	A	S	S	C	J	K	D	N	D	A
S	A	N	T	A	M	A	R	I	A	M	L	A	G	S	N
R	G	H	Q	H	Q	N	A	E	B	B	I	R	A	C	I
F	E	T	N	E	D	I	C	C	O	N	O	E	F	Q	O
L	E	S	S	E	R	A	N	T	I	L	L	E	S	P	L
S	E	L	L	I	T	N	A	R	E	T	A	E	R	G	A
R	O	D	A	V	L	A	S	N	A	S	Z	B	L	O	N
B	O	Z	O	A	C	I	A	M	A	J	N	V	M	A	L

Also find these
words to remember:

NAO (A type of sailing ship)
SAN SALVADOR (An island in the Caribbean Sea)
FLORIDA (One of the 50 United States)
HISPANIOLA (An island in the Caribbean Sea)
CUBA (The largest island in the Caribbean Sea)

The solution to this word search is on page 60.



Spain during the Age of Discovery



Put the number of each place name listed below by the correct lettered circle on the map. Complete the map using four bright colors, one for each country.

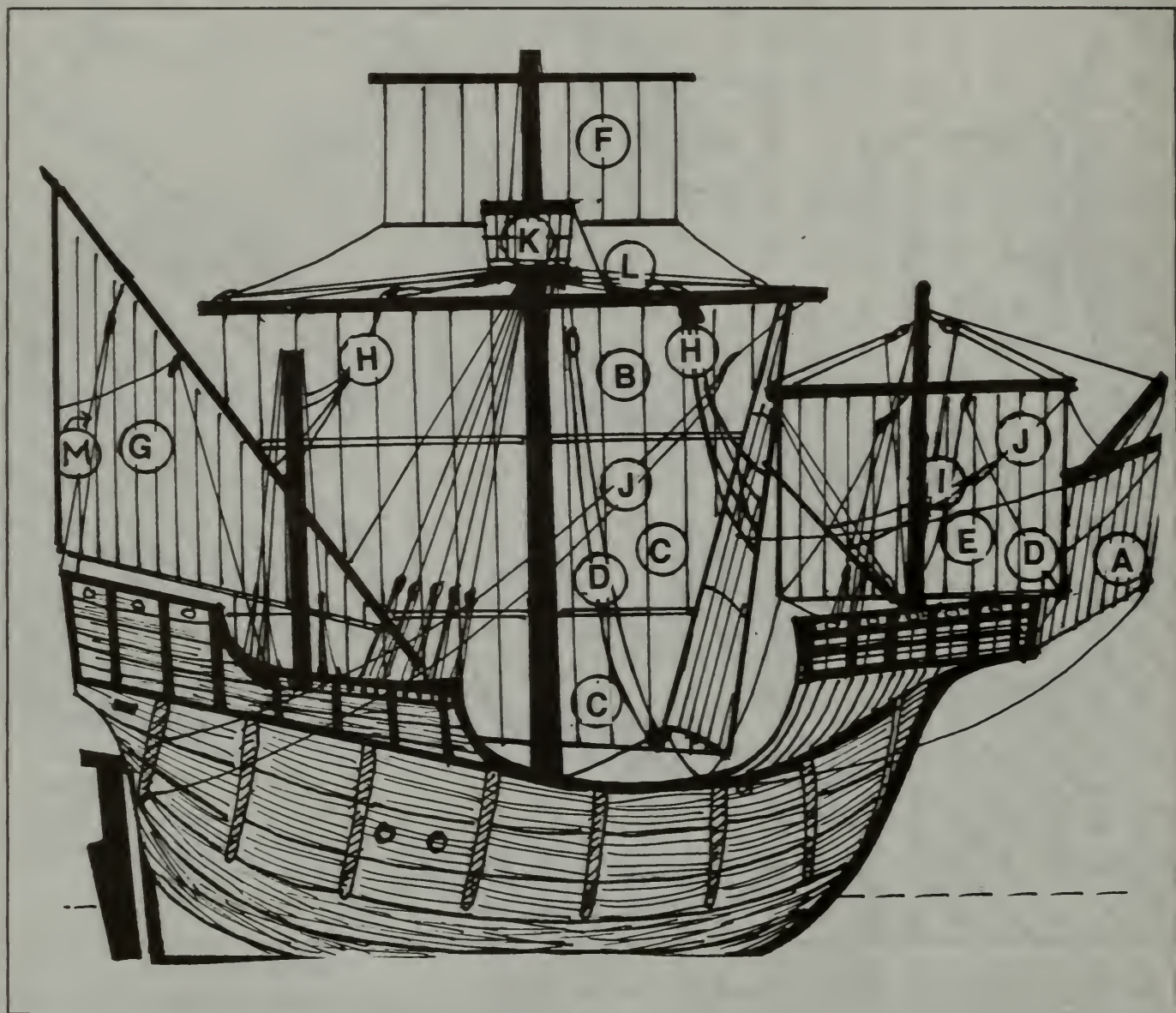
- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1. Atlantic Ocean | 6. Aragón | 11. Lisbon |
| 2. Spain | 7. Granada | 12. Seville |
| 3. Portugal | 8. Africa | 13. France |
| 4. Mediterranean Sea | 9. Gibraltar | 14. Balearic Islands |
| 5. Castille and León | 10. Madrid | |

The answers to this activity are on page 60.



The anatomy of a sailing ship

Here is a profile view of the Santa María, the flagship of the Columbus adventure of discovery. Put the correct letters from the diagram into the corresponding blanks in the list of parts below. Complete this activity by adding water birds to the picture.

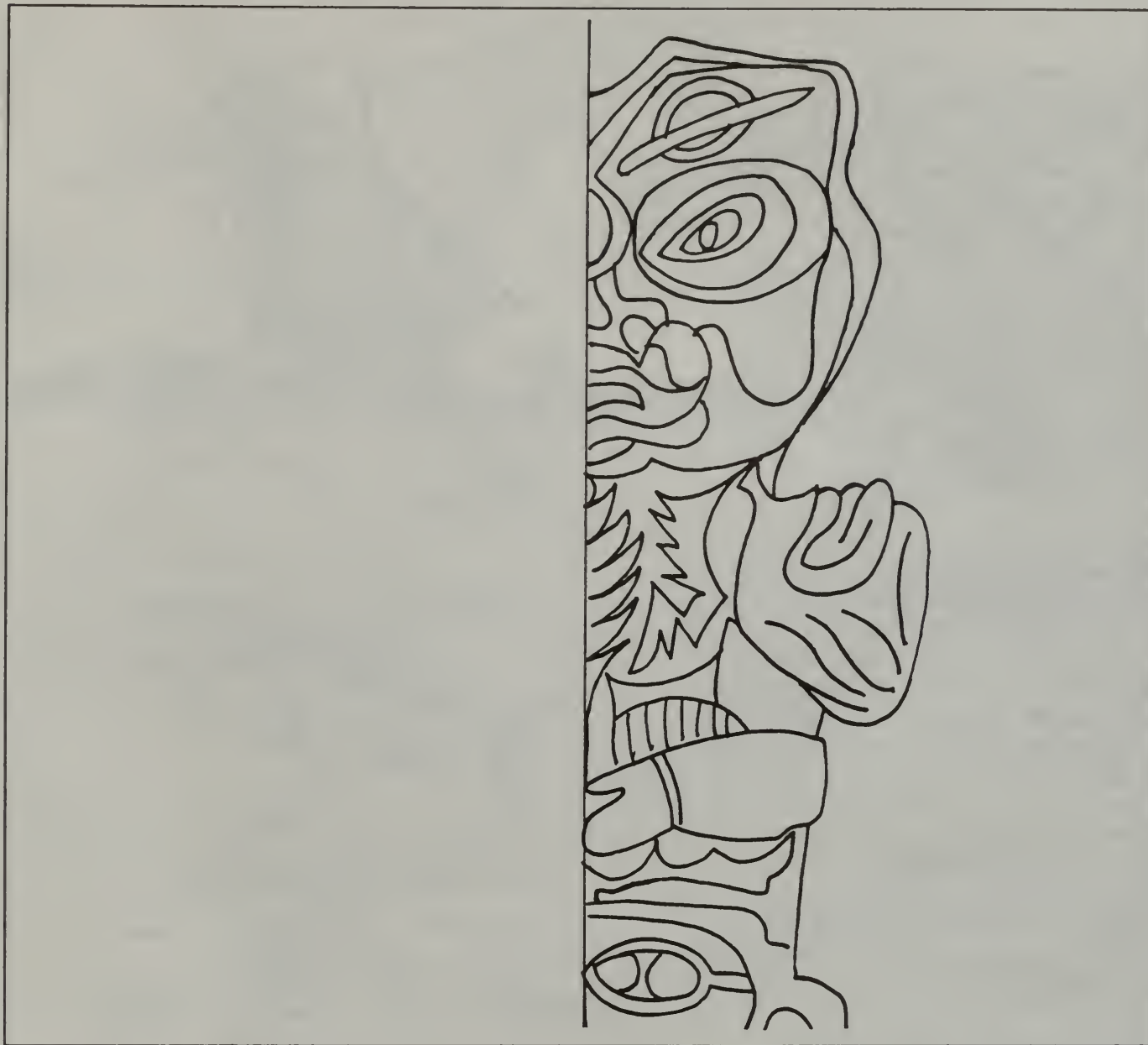


List of ship parts:

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Mizzen sail _____ | 5. Foresail _____ | 9. Braces _____ |
| 2. Mainsail _____ | 6. Spritsail _____ | 10. Clewlines _____ |
| 3. Bonnets _____ | 7. Topping Lifts _____ | 11. Bowlines _____ |
| 4. Topsail _____ | 8. Marnets _____ | 12. Crow's Nest _____ |

The answers to this activity are on page 60.

Wonders of new lands



Here is an ancient jade statuette from Mexico. Only half of this image is shown. Complete the picture by adding the "mirror image" reflection. Use shades of green and blue to resemble the colors of jade. Early Spanish explorers found established cultures in the new lands of the Caribbean Sea, Central America, and South America. Match the culture's name with the correct area in which it is found by drawing a line to connect them.

1. Pueblo Indians
2. Aztecs
3. Incas
4. Caribes

- A. Mexico
- B. Florida
- C. American Southwest
- D. South America

The answers to this activity are on page 60.



What to take along?

Pictured here is a caravel. These small, sleek ships were smaller than a Nao and could not take on as much cargo as the larger ship. Much thought was given to what could be taken on this mysterious and potentially dangerous voyage. In the list below there are fifteen items that would not be found on the cargo list. Carefully circle each one.



Planks, spars, bolts, nails
Tools for carpentry and metalwork
Pitch, tar, whale oil, fat, sulphur
Sailcloth, nylon sails, yarn, wax, ropes
Tackle, blocks, deadeyes, cigarette lighters
Anchors, drags, anchor chains, buoys
Flags, pennants, lombards, falconets, muskets
M-1 rifles, powder, stone balls, scrap metal, wadding
Matches, crossbows, helmets, shields, swords, lances
Biscuits, beans, carton of Coke, olive oil, honey, syrup
Water, dried fish, frozen food, salt meat, salt pork
Pigs, hens, salt, flour, rice, cheese, figs, almonds
Medicines, flashlights, lawn mowers
Cauldrons, cooking pots, knives, ladles, measuring vessels
Bowls, candles, lamps, oil, wicks, snuffers, steel, flint
Tinder, lanterns, firewood, manacles, leg-irons, roller blades
Boat hooks, sweeps, mats, notebooks
Boom boxes, account books, buckets, baskets
Fishhooks, lines, sinkers, nets, harpoons
Electric razors, quills, ink, sealing wax, charts, paper
Parchment, compasses, magnets, half-hour glasses, dividers
Rulers, astrolabes, quadrants, plumbs, plumb lines
Tallow, drums, tambourines, electric guitar, glass beads
Hawk bells, brass rings, knitted caps, gold, silver, pearls
Spices, coffee, tea, can opener

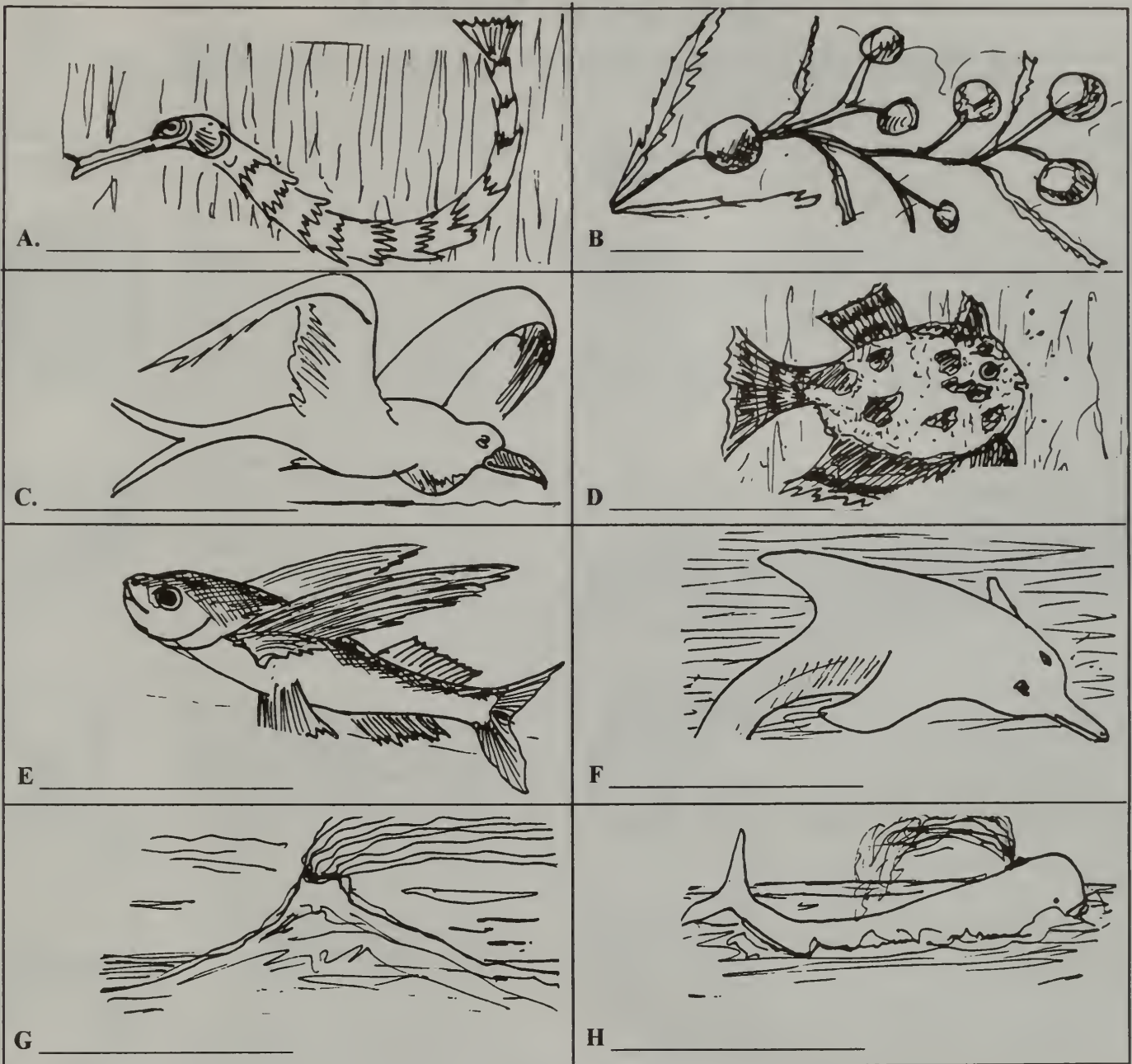
For your information:

Some Spanish surnames (family names) of people who traveled on this voyage of discovery to the New World are:

Cosa
Niño
Sánchez
Gutierriéz
Harana
Escobedo
Torres
Terreros
Pinzón
Salmiento
Quintero
Diego
Fernández
Maguer
Ruiz
Alonso.

The answers to this activity are on page 60.

Strange things seen on the voyage



The voyage to San Salvador took a long time and many of the hard-working crew thought they were lost. They saw many strange things far out on the Atlantic Ocean. Here are some of these natural wonders. Find the name from the list and write it in the space provided.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. Puffer Fish | 2. Flying Fish | 3. Volcano | 4. Needle Fish |
| 5. Whale | 6. Sargasso Weed | 7. Man-of-war-bird | 8. Porpoise |

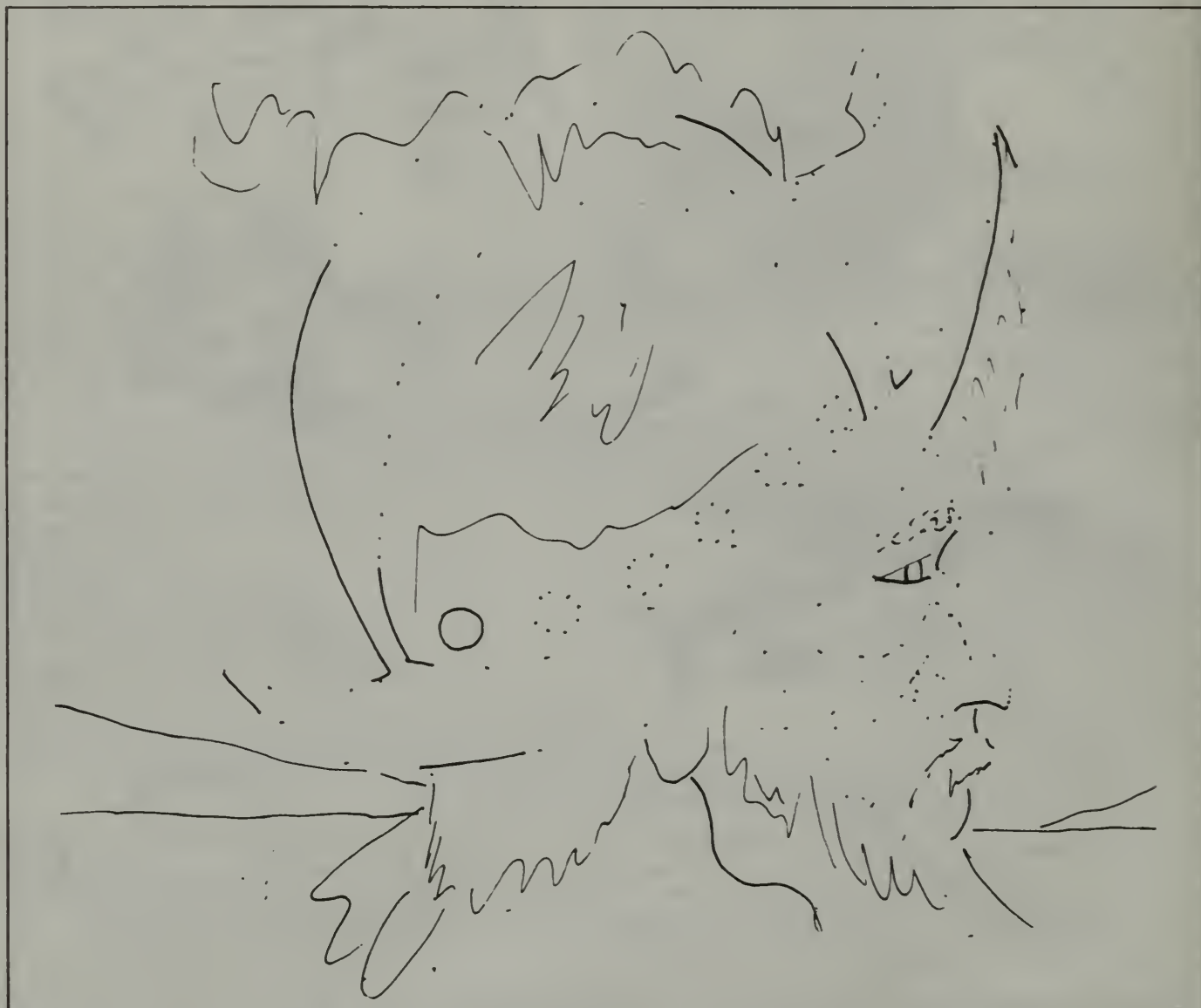
Which one of these things was a clue to the sailors that they were not far from land?
Circle the correct letter . A B C D E F G H

The answers to these activities are on page 60.

Part Two

THE NEW WORLD

A Spanish explorer of the Americas



Complete this illustration by connecting the dots and using natural colors.

Fill in the missing letters in the paragraph below.

The C_N_U_S_A_O_E_ were the first E_R_P_A_S to explore the S_U_H_E_T. C_R_N_D_ entered N_W M_X_C_ in 15__ looking for the S_V_N C_T_E_ of G_L_. After months of search-ing, he had found nothing. He and his small party of men returned to M_X_C_ empty-handed but with valuable information about the marvelous new land along the R_O G_A_D_.

The answers to this activity are on page 60.

Words to know about the New World



Caballo

This is the Spanish word for horse. This wonderful and useful animal was brought to the American West by the Conquistadores in the 1500s. The Native Americans soon adapted the horse to their own use.



Exploration

During the early 1500s the countries of Europe were busy exploring the world. Improvements in maps, ship construction, navigational aids, and ambition encouraged this burst of activity called the "Age of Discovery."



Bosque

A bosque is a grove of trees usually growing along a watercourse. These havens for wildlife offered a pleasant rest stop for the Spanish settlers who made the long trip along the Rio Grande River to Santa Fe and Taos.



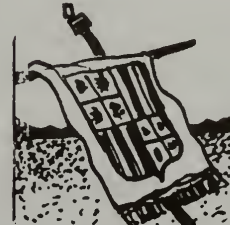
Santa Fe

Santa Fe, New Mexico is one of the oldest cities in the United States. Along with St. Augustine, Florida, Santa Fe was an early center of trade and government for the Spanish settlements of North America. Santa Fe means holy faith in Spanish.



La Bajada

La Bajada is the Spanish name for the sudden descent in the land just south of Santa Fe. This was one of several obstacles that early settlers had to overcome journeying to Northern New Mexico. In Spanish, the letter 'J' is pronounced like an 'H'.



Empire

When one country controls several other countries by means of conquest, it may be called an empire. The Spanish Empire once included vast areas of North and South America, Africa, and the Pacific islands. It was at its greatest influence during the 1600s.



Conquistador

This is the name given to the early explorers from Spain who opened the Americas to trade and settlement in the name of the Spanish Crown.



Adelantados

The Spanish Crown named Adelantados to be the head administrators for their newly discovered colonial possessions. These men were responsible for the operation of government, making laws, and the collection of taxes.



Desierto

This Spanish word for desert sounds very much like the English word. Travelers to the American Southwest had to plan carefully to go long distances. Water, food, good equipment, rolling stock, and healthy, strong animals were needed.



St. Augustine

St. Augustine, Florida was one of the first Spanish settlements in North America. It has a good harbor and was used as a point of departure for treasure galleons on their return to Spain. St. Augustine's ruined fort is now a modern tourist attraction.

Unscramble these "Words to know" and spell them correctly in the spaces provided.

AALBLOC _____

RMEIEP _____

ENTSFAA _____

TXLREAIOPNO _____

AABDLAJA _____

USTITSUGNEA _____

SETDRIEO _____

ROOQTSCUIAND _____

EQBSU _____

ODATDALNAE'S _____

The New World Word Search

These 19 words are hidden in the puzzle. They can be horizontal, vertical, diagonal, and even backwards. Find the words and carefully circle them. The first word is circled to get you started.

MEXICO
INCA
MARCO DE NIZA
AZTEC
NARVAEZ
ZALDIVAR
BAUTISTA DE ANZA
EXPLORER
EMPIRE
COLONY
TEMPLE
RUINS
ARCHEOLOGY
CORTES
PIZARRO
BALBOA
PONCE DE LEON
HERNANDO DE SOTO
BOSQUE

P	E	O	E	X	P	L	O	R	E	R	K	B	A
T	O	R	R	E	O	N	M	L	J	U	L	A	C
M	E	X	I	C	O	L	O	N	Y	I	C	U	N
A	D	N	F	B	A	L	B	O	A	N	O	T	E
R	Q	T	G	S	U	B	C	V	R	S	R	I	N
C	Q	N	A	R	V	A	E	Z	R	H	T	S	I
O	O	R	H	P	Z	A	E	L	P	M	E	T	T
D	E	S	I	E	R	T	O	Y	G	N	S	A	S
E	M	P	I	R	E	I	N	C	A	P	W	D	U
N	I	M	S	L	O	R	R	A	Z	I	P	E	G
I	T	J	Y	G	O	L	O	E	H	C	R	A	U
Z	A	L	D	I	V	A	R	F	V	W	K	N	A
A	Z	T	E	C	E	U	Q	S	O	B	C	Z	T
U	N	O	E	L	E	D	E	C	N	O	P	A	S
H	E	R	N	A	N	D	O	D	E	S	O	T	O
N	R	O	D	A	T	S	I	U	Q	N	O	C	D
A	A	D	E	L	A	N	T	A	D	O	S	B	E

Also find these "Words to Remember"

DESIERTO (a desert)
TORREON (a tower made of stone and adobe)
ADELANTADOS (Spanish colonial governors)
CONQUISTADOR (an early Spanish conqueror or explorer)
ST. AUGUSTINE (an early Spanish colony in what is now the state of Florida. The city is named after the saint.)

The answers to this word search are on page 60.



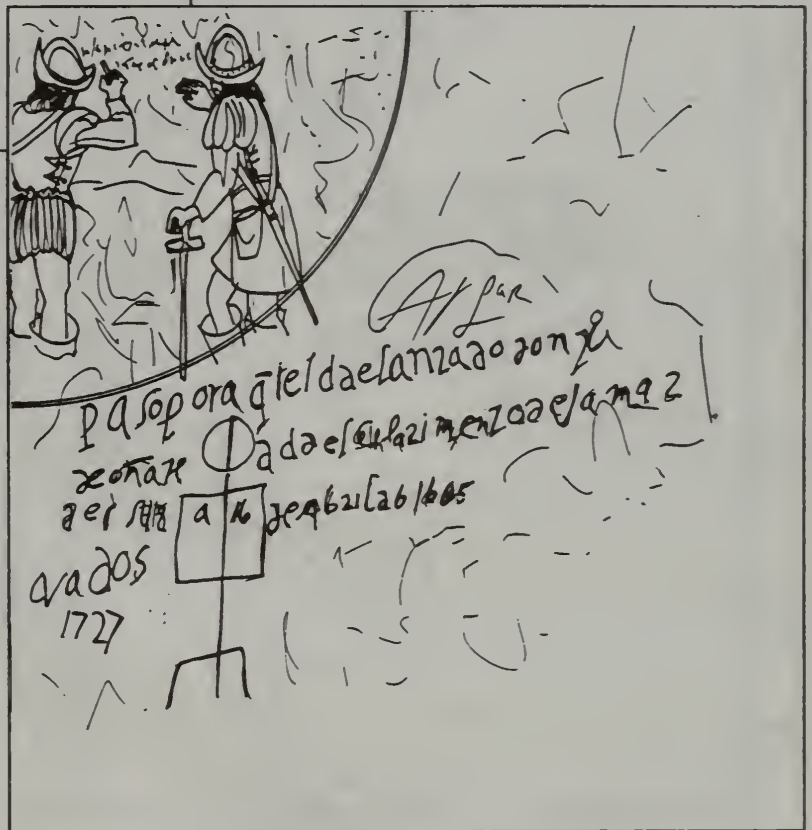
Some very old graffiti

Color these illustrations using natural colors. Then, fill in the missing letters in the sentences.



All over the world we find inscriptions that someone carved into rocks and walls long ago. One p_t_o_l_ph carved by Native Americans shows Spanish soldiers advancing through the desert with their horses and war dogs. The dogs were the ancestors of the modern breed of dogs called Great Mastiffs.

The second petroglyph shows Juan de Oñate and his party leaving a message on a wall in the land of Z_n_ in the year _6_. Can you find the date in the inscription? The site of this petroglyph is in the E_ M_rr_ N_t_o_a_ M_n_m_n_. These historical petroglyphs are preserved for future generations.



The answers to this activity are on page 60.

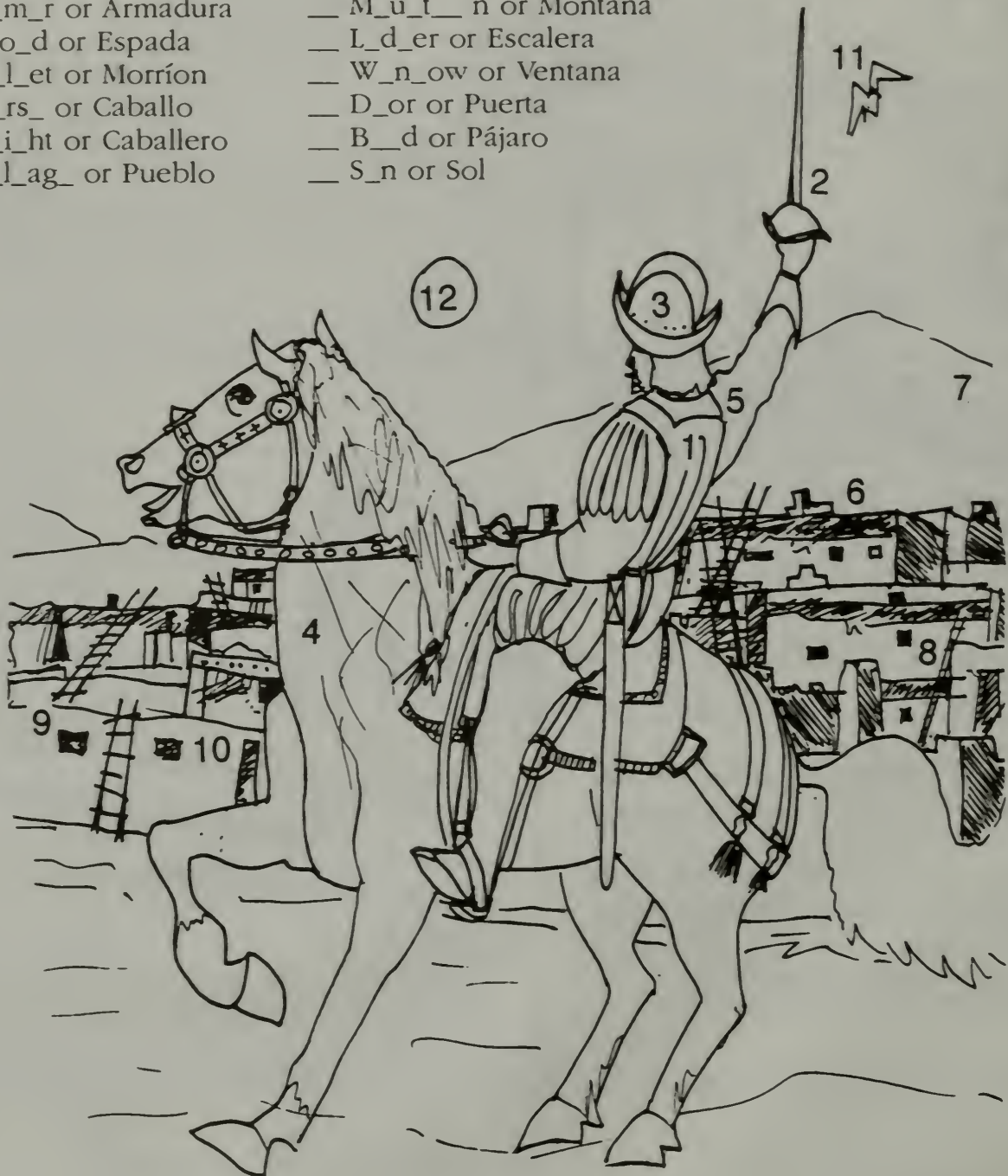


A Conquistador to color

Complete the English names of the objects found in the picture below. Then, find the objects in the picture below and write the correct number next to the name. The Spanish names are written next to the unfinished English word.

- ___ A_m_r or Armadura
- ___ S_o_d or Espada
- ___ H_l_et or Morrion
- ___ H_rs_ or Caballo
- ___ K_i_ht or Caballero
- ___ V_l_ag_ or Pueblo

- ___ M_u_t__ n or Montaña
- ___ L_d_er or Escalera
- ___ W_n_ow or Ventana
- ___ D_or or Puerta
- ___ B_d or Pájaro
- ___ S_n or Sol



The answers to this activity are on page 60.

An ancient wonder to complete

Spanish soldiers were amazed to find great civilizations throughout Central and Southern Mexico. Fill in the missing letters to learn the names of two of these ancient cultures: the M_y_s and the A_te_s. Then, complete this temple on a pyramid by connecting the dots. The name of the muzzle loader carried by this Spanish soldier is called an Arcabuz.



The answers to this activity are on page 60.

The Spanish heritage place name game

Listed below are the names of countries from around the world that have a Spanish cultural background. Most of them are former colonies of Spain, some are not. Can you find the eight countries that are not part of the Hispanic world?

Locate and circle each one carefully.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

CANADA

CALIFORNIA

MEXICO

ENGLAND

FLORIDA

NORWAY

SPAIN

COLOMBIA

TURKEY

PERU

CHILE

ARGENTINA

GREECE

ECUADOR

EL SALVADOR

PANAMA

HONDURAS

ITALY

GUATEMALA

RUSSIA

NICARAGUA

CUBA

PUERTO RICO

VENEZUELA

NEW MEXICO

SPANISH MOROCCO

CANARY ISLANDS

GERMANY

The answers to this activity are on page 60.

Part Three

COLONIAL LIFE

A Saint among the native peoples



There were three distinct religious orders that introduced Christianity to the original inhabitants of the Americas. They were the D_m_n_c_n_, the F_a_c_s_a_s, and the J_s_i_s.

The answers to this activity are on page 60.

Spanish words to know about Colonial life



Misión

Friars and priests were some of the first people to settle in the territories of the New World. With the aid of the Native American peoples they built many missions. During this time, many Native Americans were converted to Christianity.



Hacienda

This is the main house of a wealthy landowner. The estate was called a Rancho and often contained many other buildings such as a small chapel, bunk houses, or storage barn. The rancho was often a land grant given as a reward by the Spanish Crown.



Caballero

Caballeros were employed by the farms and ranches for their skills in riding, roping, and handling cattle. Also known as cowboys, many caballeros became famous.



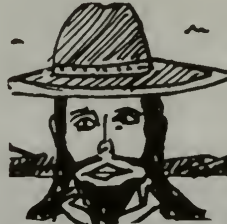
Presidio

The Spanish built log and adobe forts along the major trade routes in the New World. Many of these presidios became modern communities. El Paso, Tucson, Albuquerque, San Diego, and Santa Fe were once presidios.



Esposa

Esposa means wife in Spanish. Many of these women were responsible for the cultural development of the American Southwest. They displayed skills as pioneers and homemakers, and raised families under difficult conditions.



Patrón

A patrón is a wealthy landowner. He could be seen riding his horse about the rancho or going to market to enjoy the company of other patrones. These men owned great tracts of land granted to them by the Spanish Crown.



Péon

Many poor farmers, peons, came to the New World. They worked small parcels of land or worked for a wealthy patrón. It was the peón's labor that made the colonies a success, but regrettably, many of them were treated like slaves.



Fiesta

Holidays were observed with a gay fiesta. This celebration brought out wonderful foods and dancing. Colorful decorations and special events were planned to insure a good time for everyone. Fiestas could last for several days.



Fandango

A fandango was a special celebration where there was dancing. In New Mexico there was a fandango when traders, trappers, and businessmen of Santa Fe and Taos got together to seal their friendships and business dealings.



Plaza Mayor

The plaza mayor was the main town square. This was where the community met for weekly markets, fairs, and public speeches. Stores, a jail, a city hall, stage coaches, and the village blacksmith were often located near this colorful and busy center.

Unscramble these "Words to know" and spell them correctly in the spaces provided.

ARPOTN _____
 RSIDPOIE _____
 OAERCLABL _____
 ISOMNI _____
 NOEP _____

OAGNAFND _____
 ASOESP _____
 OLZPMAAARY _____
 AINHDECA _____
 AISFTE _____



A Spanish Colonial life word search

These 19 words are hidden in the puzzle. They can be horizontal, vertical, diagonal, and even backwards. Find the words and carefully circle them. The first word is circled to get you started.

SANTA FE
JUAN DE VARGAS
CORONADO
CABEZA DE VACA
SETTLERS
EL PASO
SOCORRO
TAOS
MEXICO CITY
ARIZONA
CALIFORNIA
TEXAS
SAN ANTONIO
PRIESTS
JESUITS
PATRON
FRANCISCANS
DOMINICANS
PEON

C	A	B	E	Z	A	D	E	V	A	C	A	J	E
O	A	Y	T	I	C	O	C	I	X	E	M	U	D
R	V	T	C	A	L	I	F	O	R	N	I	A	O
O	I	N	O	T	N	A	N	A	S	D	U	N	R
N	S	N	A	C	S	I	C	N	A	R	F	D	P
A	R	I	Z	O	N	A	B	O	S	Q	U	E	Z
D	O	M	I	N	I	C	A	N	S	P	C	V	N
O	B	S	J	E	S	U	I	T	S	A	V	A	Q
R	I	F	A	L	O	B	I	C	A	T	K	R	A
R	E	S	Q	P	X	E	R	J	X	R	L	G	D
O	H	M	E	N	L	W	D	Q	E	O	T	A	A
C	G	O	Y	F	T	E	F	A	T	N	A	S	J
O	N	E	S	T	E	V	A	N	I	C	O	O	A
S	E	T	T	L	E	R	S	I	L	B	S	C	B
H	G	E	U	Q	R	E	U	Q	U	B	L	A	A
P	R	I	E	S	T	P	J	Z	M	A	K	N	L

Also find these words to remember:

ALBUQUERQUE (the largest city in New Mexico)
BOSQUE (a wooded area near water)
LA BAJADA (a large, steep hill south of Santa Fe)
ESTEVANICO (the Black guide to Coronado)
CIBOLA (a buffalo)

The answers to this activity are on page 60.

A patrón and his horse



In this puzzle, match the English word with the correct word in Spanish by drawing a line from one to the other.

SUN
WATER
SKY
HOUSE
CHIMNEY
RIDER

CHIMINEA
CIELO
SOL
AGUA
CASITA
CABALLERO

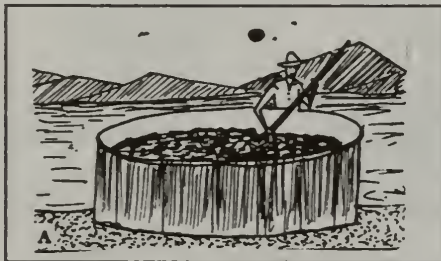
People in the Spanish territories were proud of their fine horses. Spanish horsemen were good riders and would often display their skills at fiestas and fairs. They still wear decorative clothing to these events. The tack (the leather harness worn by the horse) is often covered with silver ornaments.

The answers to this activity are on page 60.

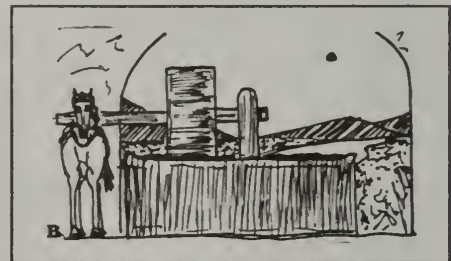
Making gold and silver

Some gold was found on the ground and some in the fast-running streams. Most of the precious metal ore was put through a series of labor-intensive steps. Every ounce of metal was earned by hard work. Pictured are the six steps used in making gold and silver. Put these steps in their proper order by putting the correct letter in the space provided. Once the ore is mined from the ground, the next steps are:

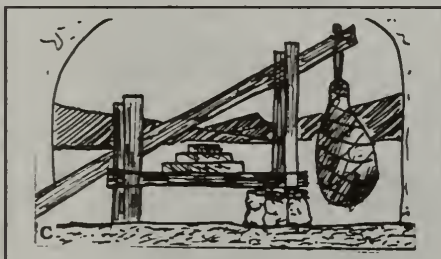
1. ____ 2. ____ 3. ____ 4. ____ 5. ____ 6. ____



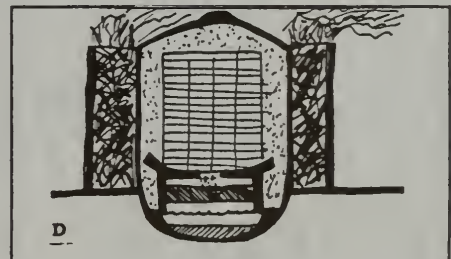
A. Ore is washed in a tub of water so the silver and mercury sink to the bottom to make a valuable concentrate.



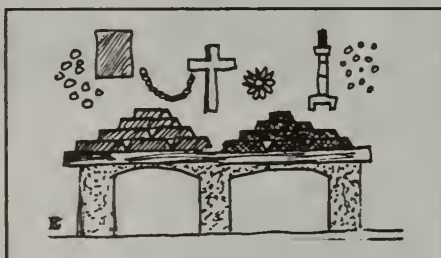
B. The process of grinding the ore into fine sand with horses or oxen and a stone grinder took several days to complete.



C. The concentrate was pressed, then moulded into bricks and fired in an oven heated with charcoal.



D. During the smelting and separating of ingredients, the mercury sinks to the bottom, leaving the gold or silver on top.



E. The gold and silver was stored until it was used to make jewelry or money. Most of the metal went to Spain.



F. Horses were used to mix the ore, water, salt, mercury, and copper sulfate. The minerals were toxic to both people and animals.

The answers to this activity are on page 60.



Going to market

Market days were very important to everyone. Find and circle the six items in this list that you would not find in a Southwestern Hispanic village market, or mercado, in the 1700s. Then color the picture using bright colors.

SUN GLASSES
WOOL
IRON
MAIZE
COINS
COFFEE
ORANGES

CHAIRS
TRASTEROS
A BARBER
MAILBOX
DOLLS
FOOD
BICYCLES

FLOUR
APPLES
STOOLS
SANTOS
BULTOS
G-I JOE DOLLS
BERRIES

BLACKSMITH
CLOTHING
LEATHER
CANDLES
SWEETS
WINE
LIGHT BULBS



The answers to this activity are on page 60.

A Spanish Colonial coat-of-arms

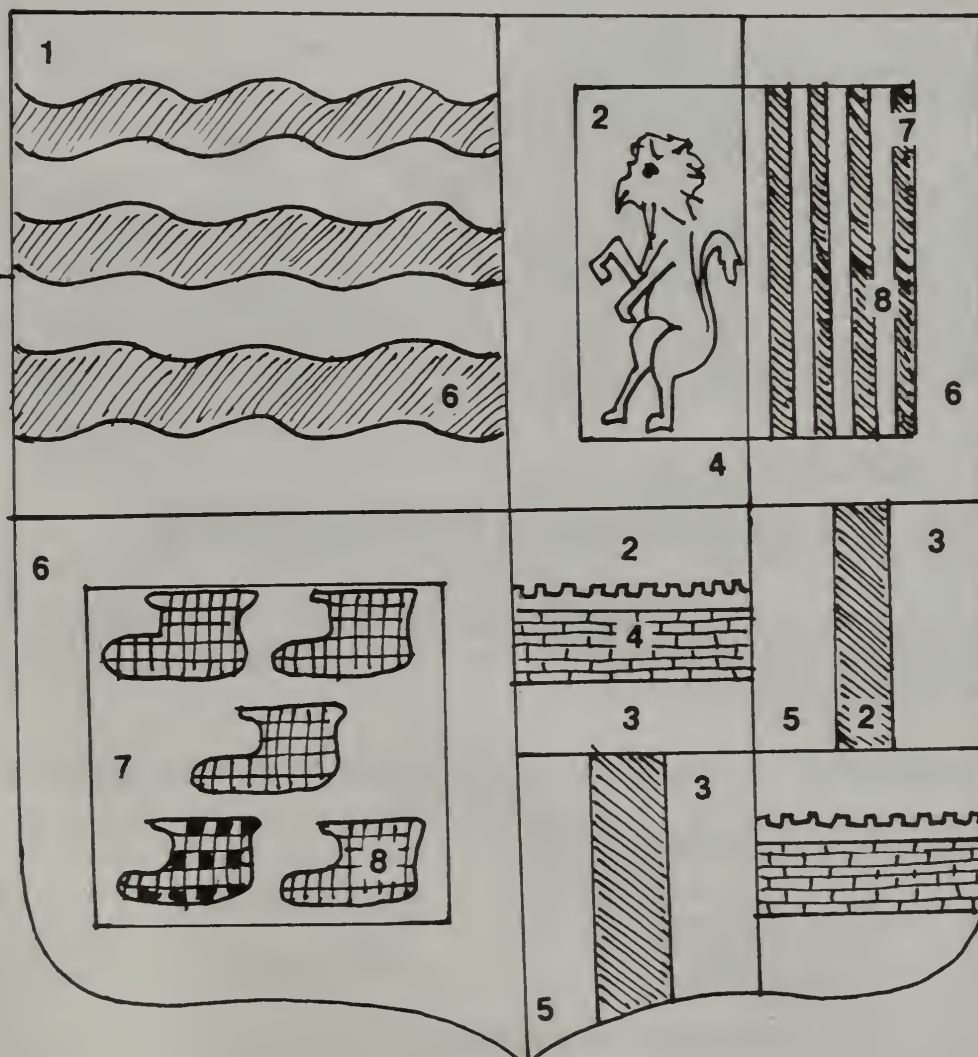
A Spanish explorer born to a landed family of Spain had a coat-of-arms. This one belonged to the family of Diego de Vargas, an early leader in colonial New Mexico. Complete this coat-of-arms using the color key. Then, create your own coat-of-arms using shapes, animals, birds, and letters from your own name. Most designs were on shield and circle shapes.

5



Color key

1. blue
2. black
3. red
4. yellow
5. green
6. orange
7. purple
8. white



Part Four

THE CAMINO REAL

The Camino Real was the road from Old Mexico City to Santa Fe. Spanish settlers brought many basic items with them from Mexico. These caravans, or atajos, had to stop and rest after a long, hard day. There were several kinds of rest stops along the way. They are listed below. Match the Spanish word with the correct English word by drawing a line from one to the other.

CASA
HACIENDA
OJO
PARAJE
PUEBLO
PRESIDIO

FORT
SPRING
CAMPSITE
RANCH
TOWN
HOUSE



A game of five cultures

Santa Fe New Mexico is one of the oldest communities in the United States. Here is a list of several countries, peoples, and organizations. Find and circle the five that once controlled the territory of New Mexico.

Southwest Native Americans
The Confederacy
Six tribes of the Iroquois
State of Florida
State of California
State of Nevada

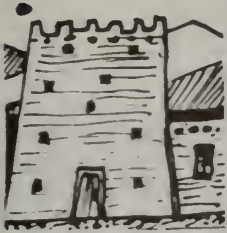
Denmark
Italy
Greece
Turkey
Brazil
Iraq

Finland
Mexico
Iran
Sweden
Spain
Great Britain

United States
Canada
France
Venezuela
Argentina
Germany

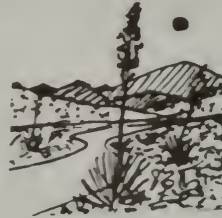
The answers to these activities are on page 61.

Words to know about the Camino Real



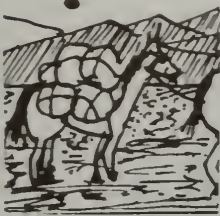
Torreón

Travelers were sometimes preyed upon by bandits. Many stops had protective houses, or casas, with a tower attached. The buildings were made of log and adobes and offered a position of defense to its inhabitants.



Jornada del Muerto

The Jornada del Muerto is a stretch of desert in Southern New Mexico that has very little water. An atajo had to plan carefully in order to survive the entire journey. This route is now a modern highway.



Atajo

Long mule, horse, and burro trains made their way up and down the Camino Real. These caravans were called atajos. The lead animal had a bell that all of the other animals, some of which were blindfolded, could follow.



Ojo

Water is all-important in the deserts of the American Southwest. Springs, or ojos, were a necessary source of fresh water for people and animals. Native Americans established ancient routes based on the location of springs, sinks, and rivers.



Plaza del Mercado

The marketplace, or mercado, was the shopping center for each community. Shoppers had an exciting time looking for bargains in food, jewelry, clothing, and other items. Fandangos and fiestas were often held on market days.



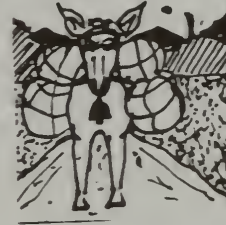
Carretas

Oxen were often used to haul heavy loads. Large and small wooden carts, called carretas, were used to take goods to market. These carts and wagons were not often used on narrow mountain roads because of their very large, solid wooden wheels.



Paraje

A paraje was a campsite used over and over by travellers on the Camino Real. A source of fresh water was nearby, and logs were available for cooking fires. Many of these campsites are now modern communities along this famous trade route.



Carga

The load carried by the hard-working animals was the carga or trade goods. Carga from the country consisted of raw materials like wool, leather, wine, and produce grown by local farmers. City carga included items like metal tools and fine cloth.



Arrieros

The men who supervised the long mule trains on the Camino Real were called arrieros. These men needed many skills to supervise the sometimes irritable animals. Each mule had to be carefully packed with a balanced load or it would not cooperate.



Camino Real

The Camino Real was a long road stretching from Mexico City to Santa Fe, New Mexico. During the early years, this trade route was the only way to bring goods from one region to the other. Food, weapons, wine, wool, and metal ores were common cargo.

Unscramble the "Words to know" and spell them correctly in the spaces provided.

JOO _____

JAATO _____

AECSARTR _____

ORETNRO _____

IREASORR _____

AEMCLNAORI _____

AACGR _____

TORADMJNDURELAE0 _____

EOLMZCPDAAEADRL _____

AAPEJR _____

The Camino Real Word Search

These 20 words are hidden in the puzzle. They can be horizontal, vertical, diagonal, and even backwards. Find the words and carefully circle them. The first word is circled to get you started.

MULE
 RANCHO
 TORREON
 JORNADA DEL MUERTO
 RIO GRANDE
 CUERNO VERDE
 ESPANOLA
 NEW MEXICO
 PEREZ DE VILLAGRA
 SPANISH
 INDIAN
 DIEGO DE VARGAS
 MADRID
 SPAIN
 BERNALILLO
 ARRIEROS
 LLANO
 ENTRADA
 REATA
 NUEVO MEXICO
 GRINGO

J	O	R	N	A	D	A	D	E	L	M	U	E	R	T	O
E	C	I	O	N	E	W	M	E	X	I	C	O	L	D	B
F	I	O	E	K	T	D	M	U	L	E	R	A	G	I	L
O	X	G	R	U	G	R	I	N	G	O	M	H	O	E	L
L	E	R	R	S	C	J	C	A	B	A	L	L	O	G	B
L	M	A	O	P	R	E	S	I	D	I	O	N	S	O	N
I	O	N	T	L	R	Q	A	R	I	V	M	W	P	D	I
L	V	D	R	E	A	T	A	P	O	X	N	S	A	E	C
A	E	E	E	S	P	A	N	O	L	A	A	A	I	V	T
N	U	A	D	O	C	A	D	A	R	T	N	E	N	A	O
R	N	N	R	Q	P	A	R	G	A	T	A	J	O	R	R
E	O	C	U	E	R	N	O	V	E	R	D	E	E	G	E
B	V	I	N	D	I	A	N	L	L	A	N	O	R	A	T
M	A	D	R	I	D	M	B	H	S	I	N	A	P	S	E
A	R	G	A	L	L	I	V	E	D	Z	E	R	E	P	L
E	S	O	R	E	I	R	R	A	O	H	C	N	A	R	U
L	A	M	A	D	R	E	A	C	E	Q	U	I	A	M	M

Also find these words to remember:

PRESIDIO (a fort)
 CABALLO (a horse)
 MULETERO (the leader of a mule train)
 ATAJO (a mule train)
 LA MADRE ACEQUIA the "mother" ditch



Famous Spaniards in Southwest history to remember

Here are several important persons who explored and governed Spanish territories in the New World. These leaders contributed to much of the development of the Southwest as we know it today. Your library will have more information about these people and their contributions.

Francisco Vázquez de Coronado led the first group of Conquistadores into the area now known as New Mexico in 1540. He searched for the fabled "Seven Cities of Gold" but found they were only a myth.

Hernán Cortés and his small army conquered Mexico in 1521. Less than thirty years later, Mexico was being used as a base from which to explore the unknown regions of the North American West.

Don Juan de Oñaté was permitted by King Phillip of Spain to colonize the region of New Mexico in 1583. In 1598 he and his group traveled up the Rio Grande to Santa Fe. He established the first capital in Española.

García López de Cardenas led a small band of Spanish explorers into northern Arizona in 1540. They were the first Europeans to see the Grand Canyon.

Pedro de Peralta was the first royal Governor of New Mexico. He established the Capital at Santa Fe in 1610. Santa Fe is the oldest capital city in the United States.

Gaspar Castaño de Sosa, in 1590, led a group of Spanish colonists up the Rio Grande from Old Mexico. These colonists were the first travellers to use wheeled vehicles on the Camino Real.

Don Diego de Vargas was named Governor and Captain General of New Mexico in 1688. He drove the Native Americans out of Santa Fe where they had been in power for twelve years. That was the end of the Pueblo Revolt.

Juan Bautista de Anza became the Governor of New Mexico in 1778. He defeated Cuerno Verde, or Green Horn, a Comanche war chief, in 1779. This Comanche leader made peace with the Spanish in 1786.

Augusto de Iturbide was a Mexican general who, after several battles, defeated the Spanish Army and declared Mexico free of Spanish rule. New Mexico then came under the rule of Mexico.

Manuel Armijo put down the Chimayó Rebellion and was Governor of New Mexico during the U.S.-Mexico War. He was forced to leave after being defeated by General Kearney. New Mexico became part of the United States in 1848.

Part Five

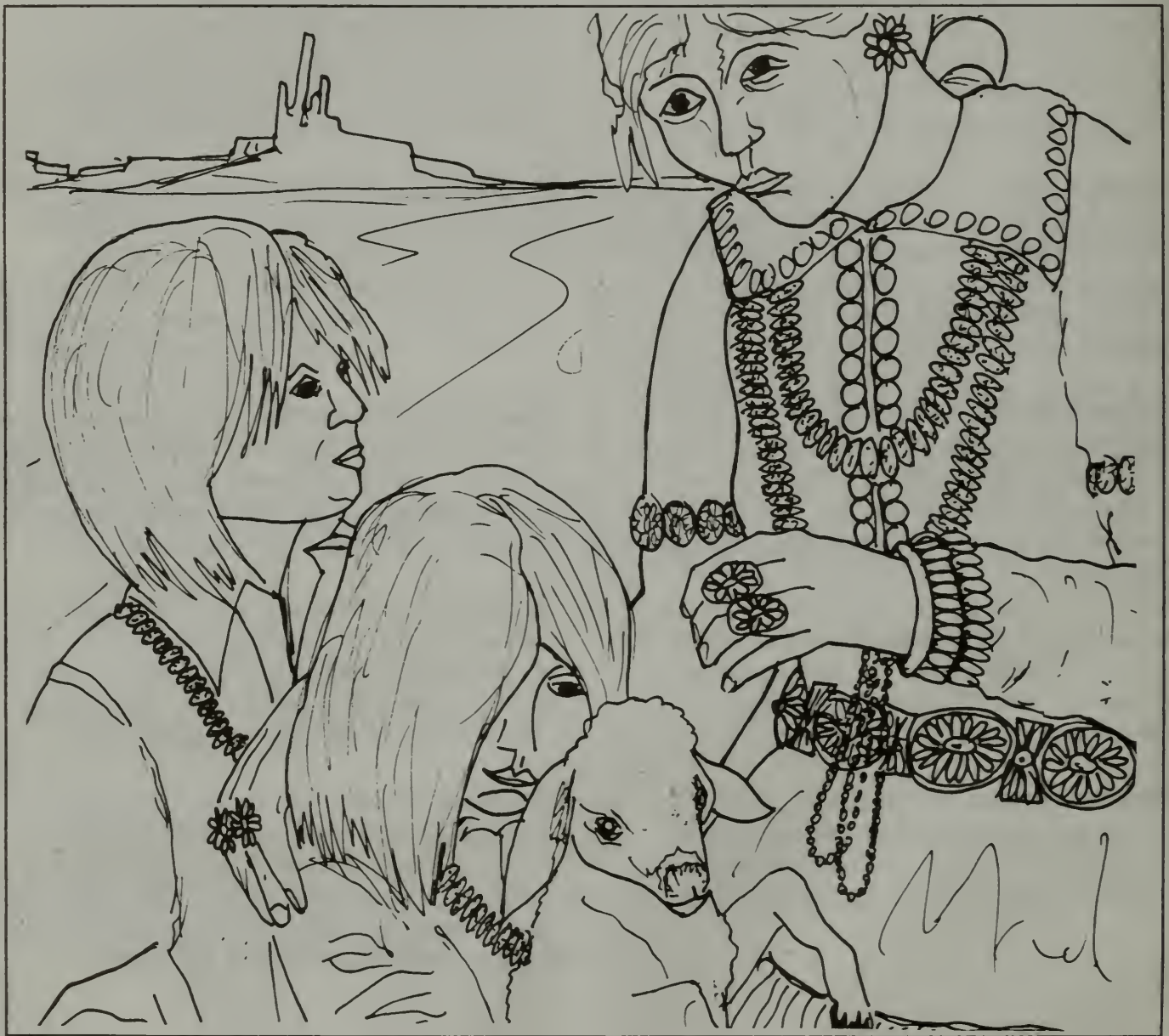
THE NATIVE AMERICANS

Crafts from the land

The Spanish settlers introduced ideas and skills to the American Southwest. Can you identify two things in this picture that the Native Americans adapted from the Spanish? Put your answers in the spaces provided.

1. _____

2. _____



The answers to this activity are on page 61.



Words to know about the Native Americans

**Fetish**

The tribal members of the Zuni Pueblo are famous for their carvings in stone, wood, shell, and ceramic called fetishes. They use the shapes of birds, bears, and other things from nature. The fetishes often have religious importance.

**Olla**

Native Americans are skilled at making wonderful pottery. They fashion many interesting shapes from hand-dug clay. An olla is a large water jar that keeps its contents cool by slow, steady evaporation.

**Horno**

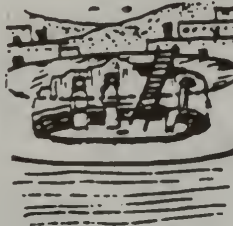
When Spanish settlers introduced wheat flour, Native Americans baked wonderful bread in beehive-shaped ovens called hornos. These thick-walled ovens are heated with wood to bake the bread. Bread is also made from corn meal.

**Hogan**

The Navajo build special cold-weather houses from sod and logs called hogans. These homes are used until the owner dies. Then the house is burned or abandoned and the owner's family builds a new home. Sand paintings are often made in the family hogan.

**Drums**

The barrel-shaped drums used in Native American dance ceremonies were inspired by the military drums carried by the Spanish soldiers. Talented drummers beat out steady rhythms to accompany beautifully-costumed dancers.

**Kiva**

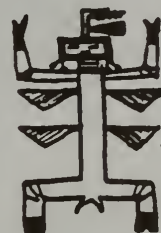
A kiva is a round, underground room used for Pueblo religious ceremonies. It is entered on a ladder through a hole in the roof called a sipapu, a symbolic opening between the upper and lower worlds.

**Kachina Doll**

Many of the Gods respected by the Native Americans are represented in small carved figures called Kachina dolls. There are over two-hundred Kachina images used in the ceremonies of the Hopi and Zuni. Koshari is a black and white clown Kachina.

**Petroglyph**

Ancient records of people who once lived in the American Southwest are carved in rock. These interesting symbolic pictures are called petroglyphs. Located throughout the west, they are often protected by law from vandalism and theft.

**Ceremony**

Native Americans hold many special ceremonies to observe the changing seasons, to pray for rain, and to honor the spirits of their dead. Each pueblo holds annual animal, corn, rain, and other religious dance ceremonies.

**Pueblo**

Pueblo is the Spanish word for town. There were several Native American communities in the Southwest long before the Spanish explorers arrived. Their homes were made of adobes, straw, logs, and stones.

Unscramble the "Words to know" and spell them correctly in the spaces provided.

HEGOPLYRTP

RSDMU

DOAIKHLNCL

UBOPLE

HESFIT

HNGOA

OOHNR

LOAL

IKAV

YEEOCMNR

A Native American Word Search

These 20 words are hidden in the puzzle. They can be horizontal, vertical, diagonal, and even backwards. Find the words and carefully circle them. The first word is circled to get you started.

GERONIMO
FETISH
OLLA
WEDDING JAR
NANA
PIKI BREAD
KACHINA
SIPAPU
HAWAIKU
ARTIFACT
PETROGLYPH
DANCE
DRUM
RATTLE
BASKETS
BLANKETS
TIQUEX
SHIELD
HORNO
STORY TELLER

S	P	E	T	R	O	G	L	Y	P	H	M	U	R	D
A	T	M	F	E	T	I	S	H	D	B	R	E	W	A
H	F	O	A	T	I	Q	U	E	X	C	A	G	E	E
I	P	S	R	A	B	L	A	N	K	E	T	S	D	R
A	N	I	T	Y	U	A	S	E	T	O	T	H	D	B
U	G	P	I	D	T	M	S	P	U	N	L	A	I	I
O	C	A	F	V	A	E	L	K	M	H	E	W	N	K
M	A	P	A	G	D	S	L	O	E	D	A	A	G	I
I	N	U	C	A	A	H	U	L	B	T	M	I	J	P
N	I	M	T	C	N	I	P	E	E	S	S	K	A	G
O	H	D	O	O	C	E	U	T	H	R	O	U	R	G
R	C	V	M	N	E	L	E	A	O	B	O	H	G	N
E	A	V	D	C	U	D	B	T	R	Z	P	L	A	A
G	K	X	N	H	E	Y	L	E	N	A	M	M	L	N
V	I	C	T	O	R	I	O	M	O	N	A	M	F	A

Also find these words to remember:

PUEBLO (a town)
CONCHO (a shell horn for sending messages, or a shape in jewelry)
METATE (a stone-grinding platform)
MANO (a hand grinder made of stone)
VICTORIO (the victor)

The answers to this activity are on page 61.

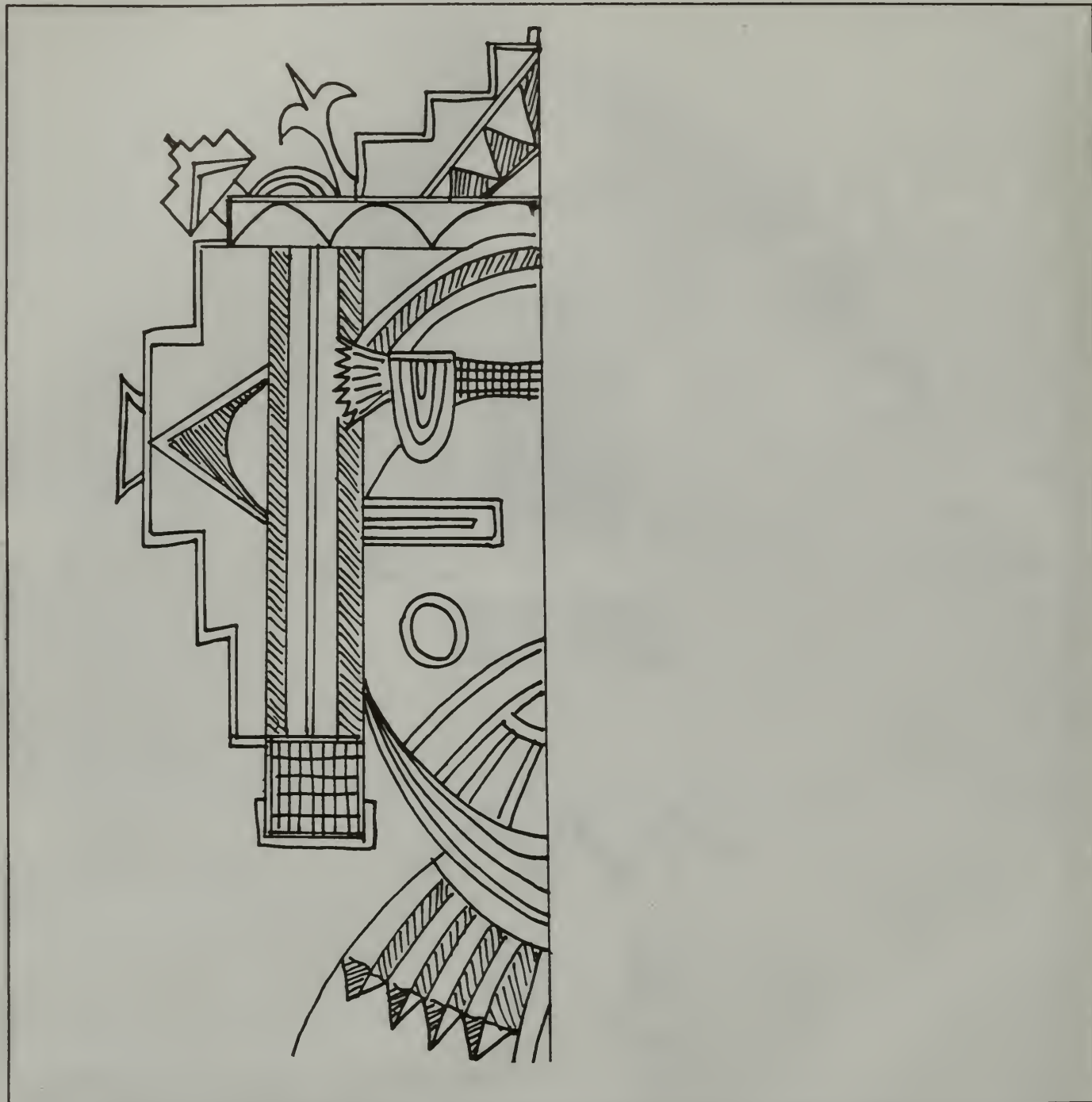
A most unusual Kachina



Estevanico, or Little Steven, was one of the few people symbolized by a Kachina doll. Do you know who he was, and what did he do to be remembered in the form of a Kachina? Put your answer in the space provided here: _____

The answer to this activity is on page 61.

The Corn Maiden Kachina



Complete the other half of this mirror-image and color the whole picture with bright colors. What is the name of the complicated headdress worn by this Kachina spirit?

Write your answer in the space provided here: _____

The answer to this activity is on page 61.



Famous Native Americans

Here are ten Native Americans, from long ago to the present day, who have contributed to the history of the Southwest. Study them carefully.

You may want to find out more about these famous people and write an interesting report for school.

VICTORIO led his tribal warriors against the Buffalo Soldiers in 1879, in Arizona and New Mexico. His band of Native Americans fought to drive out the soldiers. He died in 1881.

NANA was Victorio's son-in-law. This brave Native American fought and won eight major battles against U.S. troops. He was arrested and sent to Florida with Geronimo in 1886.

GERONIMO was the leader of a small band of Chiricahua Apaches. They fought against the U.S. Cavalry until 1886. The Native Americans were defeated and sent to Florida. Their survivors did not return to New Mexico until 1913.

EL TURCO, "The Turk", was a guide for the early conquistadores. He told of fabulous cities of gold in the land of Quivira. He led Coronado and his band as far as Kansas. He was killed by the conquistadores in 1541 for telling lies about gold and riches.

POPE was a Native American who lived in the San Juan Pueblo. He was a major leader in the 1680 Pueblo Revolt against the Spanish colonists. He and other Native Americans held Santa Fe for twelve years. Four hundred Spanish colonists lost their lives during the rebellion.

MARIA MARTINEZ, a world famous San Ildefonso potter, was well known for her beautiful black-on-black ceramics. These pieces of pottery are now considered to be some of the finest examples of this craft and are exhibited in art galleries and in museums.

HELEN HARDIN was known for her interesting abstract art. Her paintings are based on many Native American symbols. She worked in watercolor, oil paint, and acrylic paint. Her work is exhibited internationally.

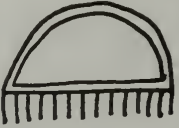
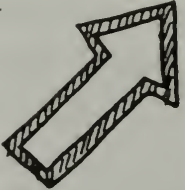
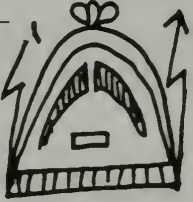
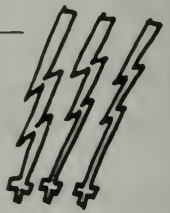
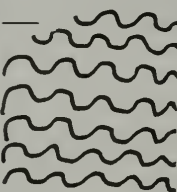
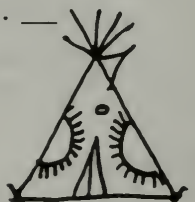
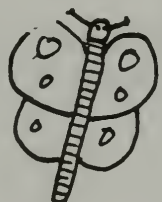
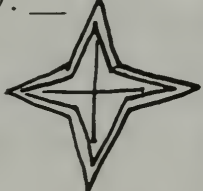
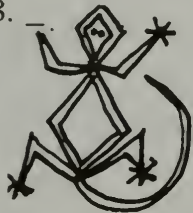
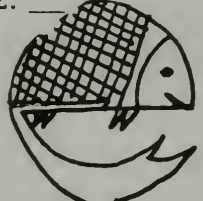
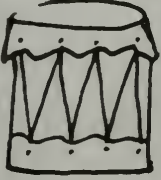
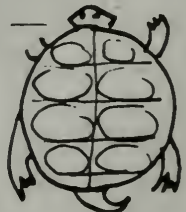
ALAN HOUSER is a descendant of the Chieftain, Geronimo. He attended the Native American Art School in Santa Fe, New Mexico and is known for his large, stone and bronze statues of Native American subjects.

HELEN CORDERO was a traditional Cochiti potter and the first Native American crafts-person to perfect and exhibit the storyteller figurine. Some of her storytellers portray many children listening to the traditional songs and stories of the pueblo.

R. C. GORMAN is one of New Mexico's most successful Native American artists. He is very famous for his portrayals of Native American women in Southwestern settings. He is the son of another famous Native American artist, Carl N. Gorman. R. C. Gorman's work is exhibited internationally.

Native American symbols

Here are 25 Native American symbols. Study them carefully and match each one with its name. Write the correct letter of the symbol in the space provided in each box.

1. 	2. 	3. 	4. 	5. 
6. 	7. 	8. 	9. 	10. 
11. 	12. 	13. 	14. 	15. 
16. 	17. 	18. 	19. 	20. 
21. 	22. 	23. 	24. 	25. 

A. Fish

F. Dragonfly

K. Thunderbird

P. Mountain Sheep

U. Thundercloud

B. Cloud

G. Lizard

L. Lightening

Q. Sun

V. Beetle

C. Turtle

H. Butterfly

M. Fly

R. Rabbit

W. Water Spirit

D. Drum

I. Teepee

N. Corn

S. Arrow

X. Star

E. Bear

J. Water

O. Hand

T. Moon

Y. Snake

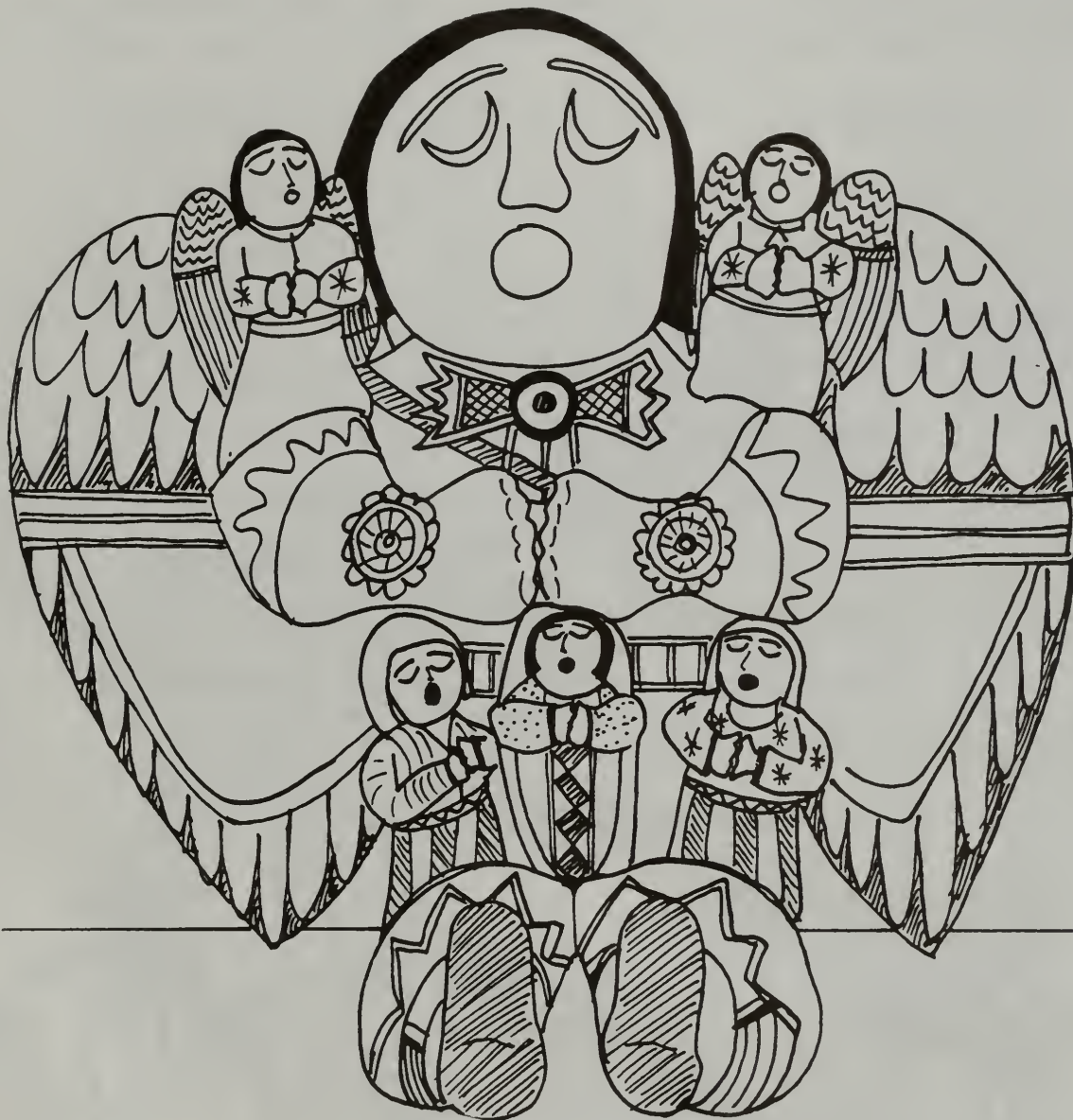
The answers to this activity are on page 61.

A Pueblo Storyteller Figurine

Complete this picture using the colors, black, tan, dark orange, and white.

Two things in this picture tell us that the Native Americans adopted ideas from the early Spanish settlers. Can you tell what they are? Write your answers in the spaces provided:

_____ and _____



The answers to this activity are on page 61.



Who brought what? A guessing game to solve

Three cultures were responsible for the settlement of the American Southwest,

the **Native American (N)**,

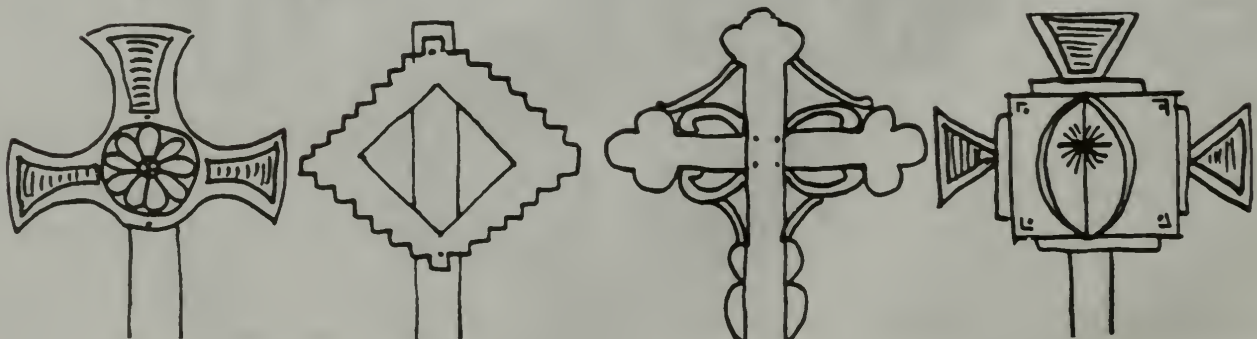
the **Spanish (S)**,

and the **American pioneers (A)**.

Each group made important contributions to our culture. In the list below put the correct letter in the space next to the item to indicate the culture that contributed it.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| _____ 1. Metal | _____ 12. Silversmithing |
| _____ 2. Peach trees | _____ 13. Ranchos |
| _____ 3. Pottery | _____ 14. Horses |
| _____ 4. Sheep | _____ 15. Trading posts |
| _____ 5. Atomic Energy | _____ 16. Missions |
| _____ 6. Automobiles | _____ 17. Corn |
| _____ 7. Kachinas | _____ 18. Kivas |
| _____ 8. Pueblos | _____ 19. Christianity |
| _____ 9. Cliff dwellings | _____ 20. Irrigation |
| _____ 10. Railroads | _____ 21. Guard towers |
| _____ 11. Hogans | |

The answers to this activity are on page 61.



Part Six

HISPANIC ART

Spanish artisans called Santeros painted beautiful images of the saints of the Catholic Church on tin or wooden panels. They coated the surface with white plaster of Paris, or gesso, and used symbolic colors to paint the santos. Finish coloring this image of Santo Niño de Atocha with colors of your own choice. For some hints about the traditional colors of this picture, fill in the missing letters in this sentence and write them in the spaces provided.

The b_ckgr_nd is bl_e, the h_l_ is ye__ow, the r_b_ is pu__le and the c_r_a_ns are __d.



The answers to this activity are on page 61.

Words to know about Hispanic art



Retablos

A retablo is a large, multi-paneled screen placed behind the main altar of a Catholic church. Each individual panel depicts the saints and stories of the religion. There are many very old retablos in the churches of the Southwest.



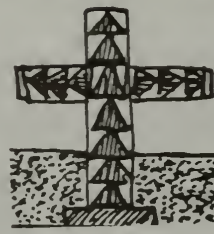
Furniture

The Hispanic world is known for its wonderful furniture designs. These ornamental pieces are based on the Spanish Colonial period. Carved woods, wrought iron, and leather are all materials used to make Hispanic furniture.



Bultos

Figurines of religious figures and saints carved from wood are called bultos. These brightly colored figurines are found in all of the Catholic missions and churches of the Southwest. Bultos are still being carved by regional carvers.



Straw Work

Decorating wooden crosses with pieces of golden straw is an old craft practiced in the Southwest. These unusual objects can be seen in regional museums. Artists are using this technique even today, and fine examples of this work are available.



Santos

Santos are small paintings of religious figures on wood. The wood panel is prepared by sanding and then painting a coat of gypsum white wash. Bright colors are used to create a traditional santo. Old santos are treasured relics.



Colchas

A Colcha is a quilt or coverlet often decorated with colorful embroidery. Dyes made from plants and flowers colored the thread. The people who practice this art are called colchaderos.



Tin Work

Metal was scarce in the early days of the Southwest and tin lard cans were fashioned into decorative metal objects for the home and church. Mirrors, picture frames, candle holders, and other household items were made from cut and punched tin sheets.



Hide paintings

Linen canvas was very rare in the early Southwest. Pictures were often created on tanned animal hides. Some Native Americans painted on buffalo hides. Rare examples of this art are in museums. Hide paintings are no longer painted.



Murals

The Spanish word for wall is mural. Artists paint murals on walls that may be indoors or outdoors. Murals have been very popular for hundreds of years.



Milagros

Milagros are very small metal representations of body parts or images that are pinned on a figure of a saint to protect a person from sickness or to ask for a cure.

Unscramble these words to know and spell them correctly in the spaces provided.

GFTEDRUINIRSUEN _____

KTWWSOARR _____

LCSCAHO _____

LTBSUO _____

LSGMOARI _____

SEBORATL _____

ULMSAR _____

AOSTSN _____

IKORTWN _____

IIINNHTSEPDAG _____

A Hispanic art word search

These 20 words are hidden in the puzzle. They can be horizontal, vertical, diagonal, and even backwards. Find the words and carefully circle them. The first word is circled to get you started.

HIDE PAINTING
PAINTING
WEAVING
FRESCO
METALWORK
LEATHERWORK
CRAFTSMANSHIP
ARTIST
TIN WORK
STRAW WORK
SILVERSMITH
ALTARPIECE
BRUSH
CHISEL
MITRE BOX
PRINT MAKING
MURAL
SYMBOL
STATUE
CAMPANA

P	I	H	S	N	A	M	S	T	F	A	R	C	P
B	K	R	O	W	R	E	H	T	A	E	L	S	R
S	Y	M	B	O	L	S	T	A	T	U	E	T	I
A	M	I	T	R	E	B	O	X	S	B	S	R	N
G	N	I	V	A	E	W	I	T	C	R	I	A	T
N	M	E	T	A	L	W	O	R	K	Q	H	W	M
I	C	A	H	U	A	N	A	P	M	A	C	W	A
T	Z	T	V	D	D	E	S	C	A	N	S	O	K
N	Y	S	E	K	R	O	W	N	I	T	F	R	I
I	D	I	W	V	O	L	B	A	T	E	R	K	N
A	F	T	A	T	R	T	O	I	J	K	E	L	G
P	X	R	N	H	G	P	L	P	M	K	S	A	M
E	E	A	G	N	A	H	S	U	R	B	C	R	B
D	S	G	M	A	L	G	U	H	B	K	O	U	O
I	N	V	G	N	I	T	N	I	A	P	L	M	M
H	F	H	T	I	M	S	R	E	V	L	I	S	N
V	O	E	C	E	I	P	R	A	T	L	A	M	V
T	I	N	W	O	R	K	H	A	V	R	V	O	P

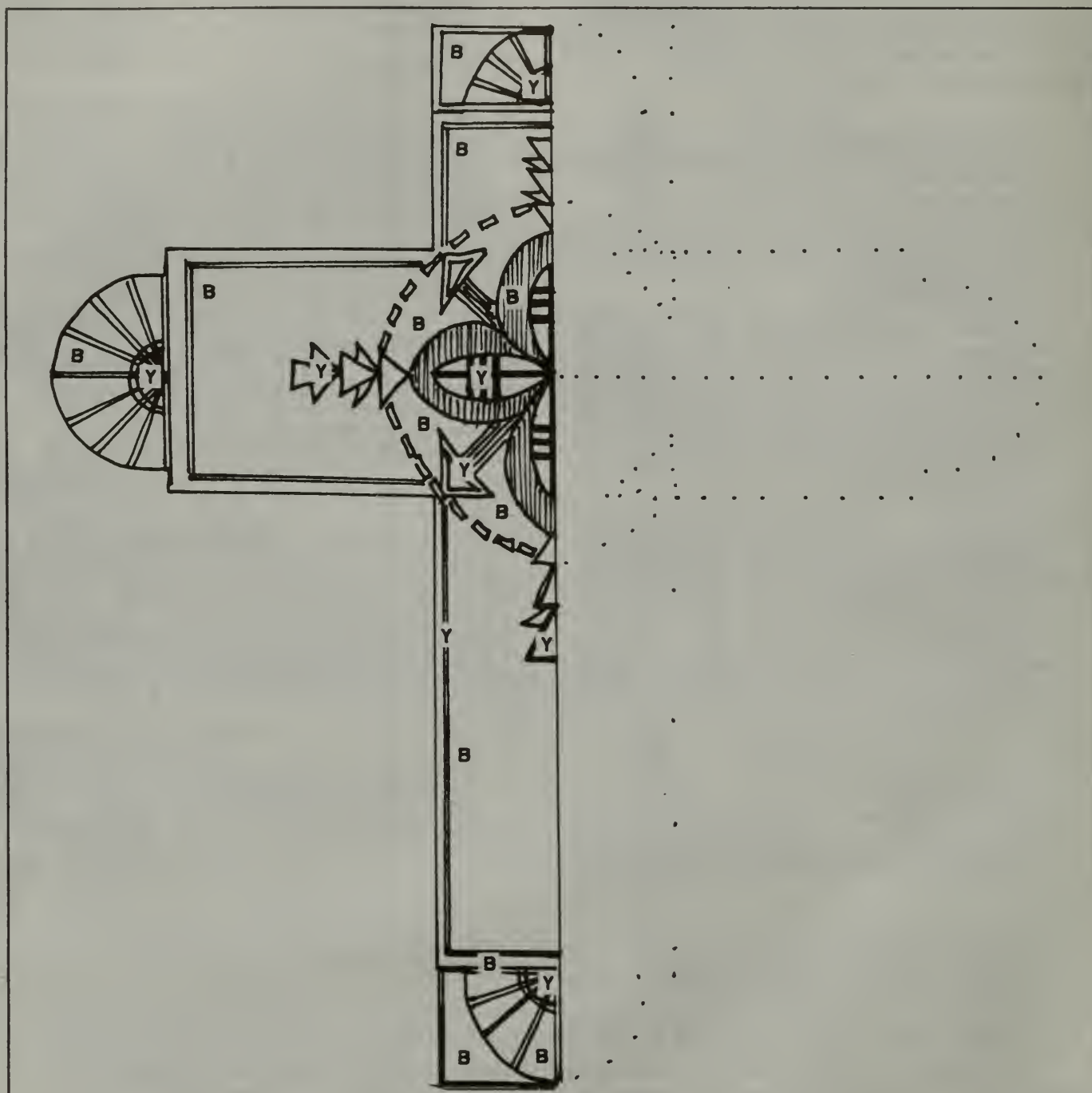
Also find these words to remember:

SANTO (a religious picture on a small wood or tin panel)
BULTO (a statue of a religious figure)
RETABLO (a large screen for the altar of a church)
DESCANSO (a cross placed at the site of a death)
MILAGRO (a "miracle", or a small metal icon used in praying for a cure)

The solution to this activity is on page 61.

A cross of straw and wood

Complete the mirror image using the dots as a guide. The colors are indicated by B for black (for the background), and y for yellow (for the straw elements). Or you may choose colors of your own. The decision is yours!



Colonial crosses in New Mexico Territory were made of wooden slats painted black and inlaid with thin, golden reeds of straw. The reeds are glued into shallow grooves, or depressions, in the wood. Contemporary artists are again making these unique religious items.

A most unusual zoo



Several Rio Grande craftspeople are creating fantastic animals from wood, leather, metal, and lengths of rope. These carved creatures are painted in bright colors and are used as home decorations. Some look very ferocious, and others look whimsical. Color these creatures with bright colors. Write the correct name of each animal in the spaces below:

1. _____

2. _____

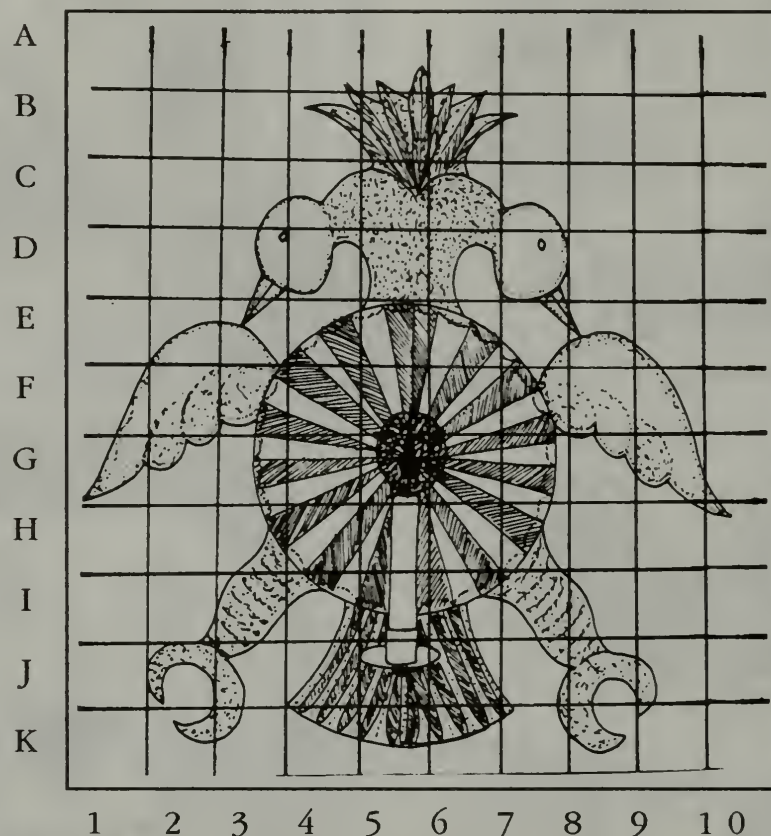
3. _____

4. _____

The answers to this activity are on page 61.

A mystery object to enlarge

You can draw a larger version of our mystery object by identifying each square of the small diagram by its letter and number. Copy the shapes and lines in each small square into the corresponding square in the larger empty square in the grid provided on the next page. Complete this activity by coloring your finished drawing.



Mystery quiz

A unique feature of the Spanish Colonial art of the New World is its use of local, available materials. In this book we see examples of art objects made from metal, adobe blocks, leather, wool, silver, turquoise, clay and mineral pigments. Can you answer these questions about the mystery object? Put your answers in the spaces provided.

1. What is it made of?
2. What is it used for?
3. Where was the material found?
4. What is its name?

The answers to this activity are on page 61.



Mystery object grid

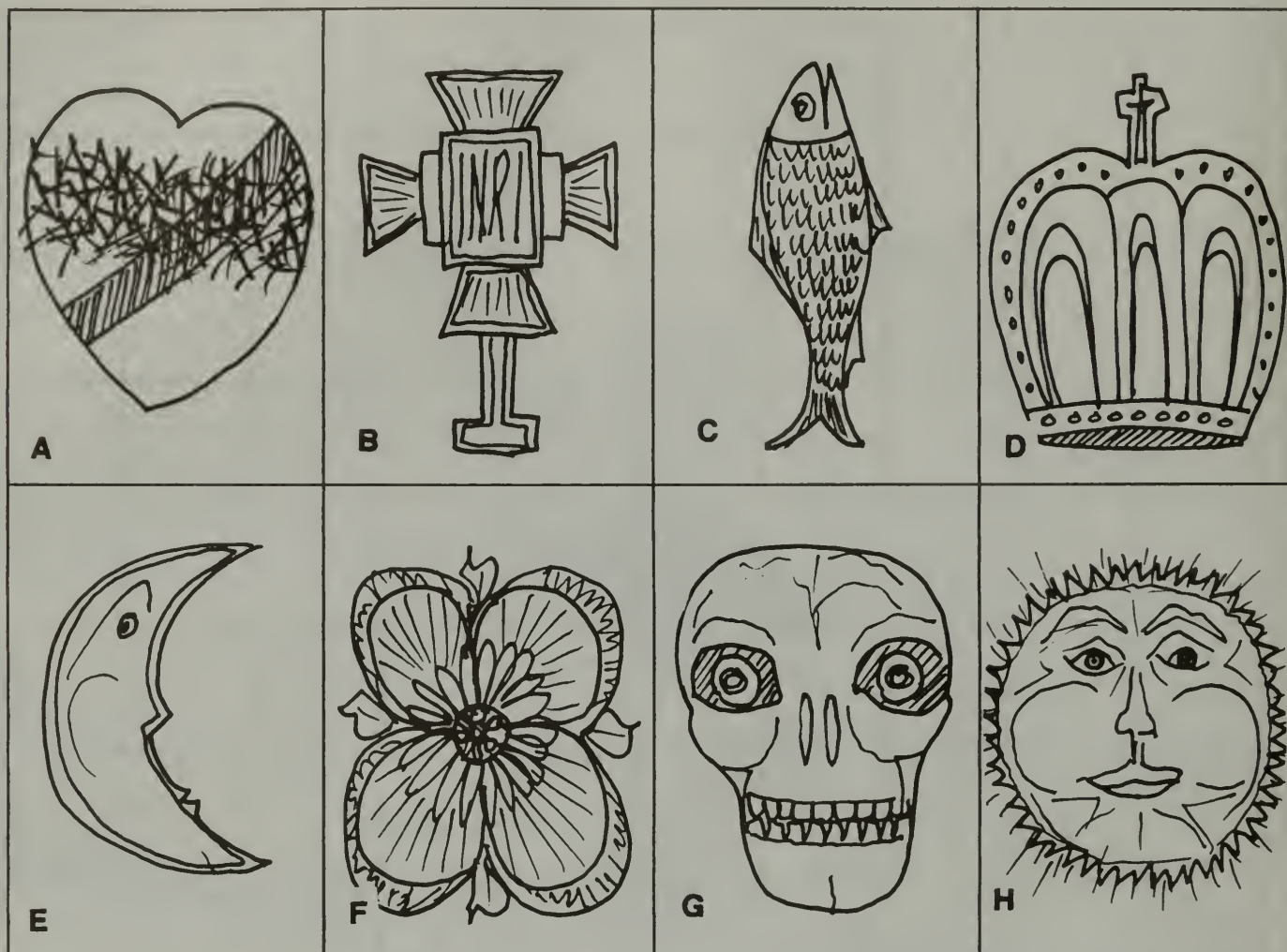
A										
B										
C										
D										
E										
F										
G										
H										
I										
J										
K										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

This is a _____

The answers to this activity are on page 61.



Symbols found in Spanish Colonial art



Here are eight symbols commonly found in the art of the Spanish Colonial Southwest. Can you match the English name for each with its Spanish name? Draw a line from the English word to the correct word in Spanish.

- A. HEART
- B. CROSS
- C. FISH
- D. CROWN
- E. MOON
- F. FLOWER
- G. SKULL
- H. SUN

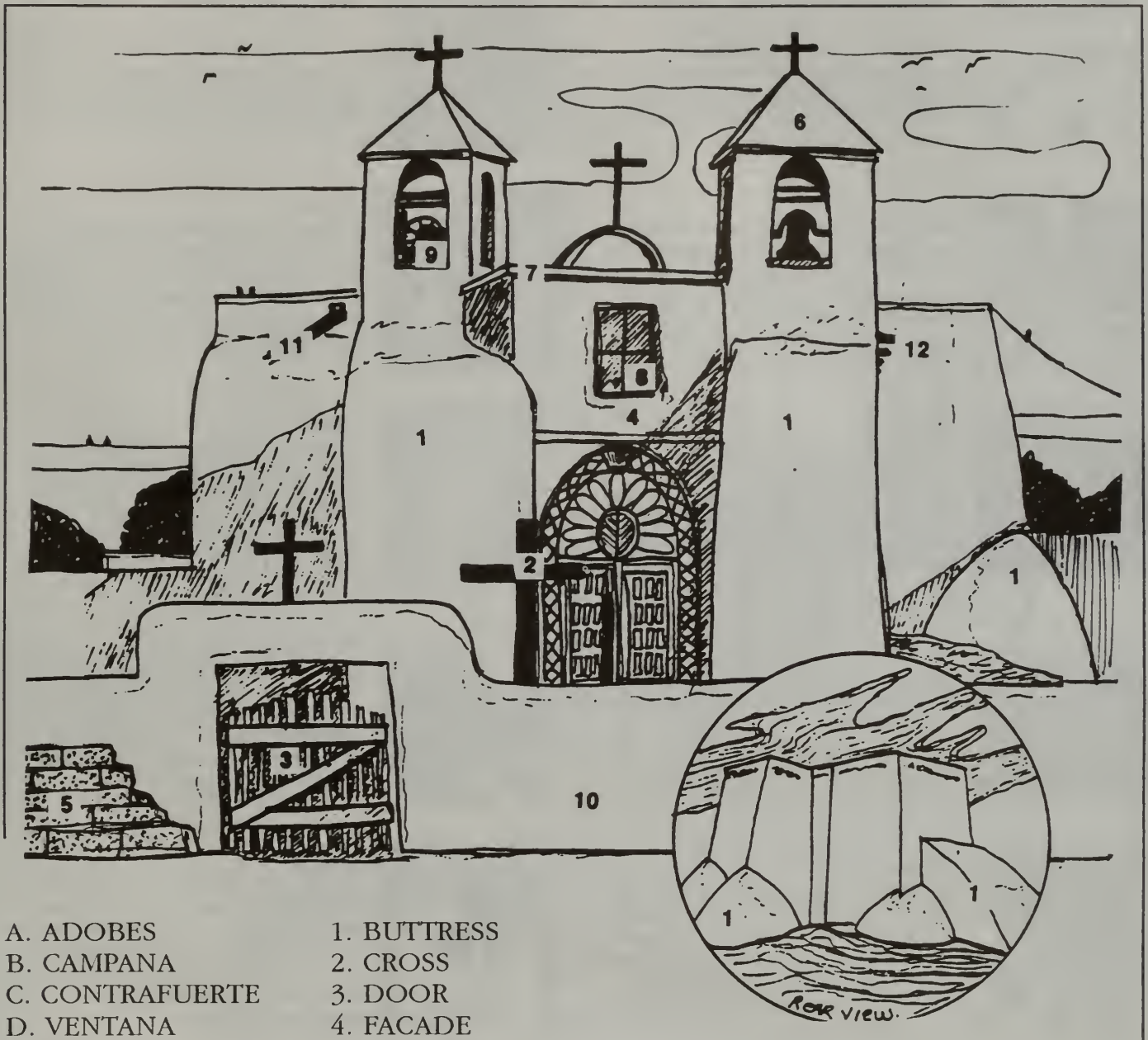
- 1. CORONA
- 2. SOL
- 3. CRUZ
- 4. LUNA
- 5. CRANEO
- 6. FLOR
- 7. CORAZON
- 8. PESCADO

The answers to this activity are on page 61.



Part Seven

HISPANIC ARCHITECTURE



- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| A. ADOBES | 1. BUTTRESS |
| B. CAMPANA | 2. CROSS |
| C. CONTRAFUERTE | 3. DOOR |
| D. VENTANA | 4. FACADE |
| E. TEJADO | 5. ADOBES |
| F. CORNISA | 6. ROOF |
| G. CRUZ | 7. CORNICE |
| H. FACHADA | 8. WINDOW |
| I. CANAL | 9. BELL |
| J. VIGA | 10. WALL |
| K. MURO | 11. GUTTER |
| L. PUERTA | 12. BEAM |

Here is a picture of the Church of St. Francis of Assisi in Rancho de Taos, New Mexico. This is one of the most famous adobe structures in the United States. Some parts of the building are listed here in Spanish and in English. Can you match the right pairs by drawing a line from one to the other? The picture will give you the clues.

The answers to this activity are on page 62.

Words to know about Spanish Architecture



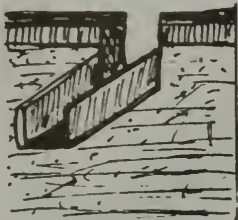
Viga

Vigas are big, heavy logs that hold up the roof. Adobe buildings use several of these timbers that are made from large, old trees that are precious in the Southwest. On most adobe structures you can see vigas sticking out of the wall.



Santuario

This is a small religious building that offers a worshipper peace and quiet to meditate. There is a famous Santuario in the village of Chimayó, New Mexico. Many tourists visit this beautiful church. Santuario means sanctuary in English.



Canal

Adobe buildings have flat roofs and the canal carries the rain or melted snow from the rooftop so that the water will not run down the walls. Canales are made of hollow logs or wooden troughs lined with sheet metal.



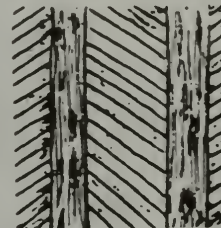
Nicho

Many adobe buildings have nichos in their walls. These are small recesses in which special items such as religious statues and small, decorative objects are placed. Churches may have twelve or more nichos for sacred figures.



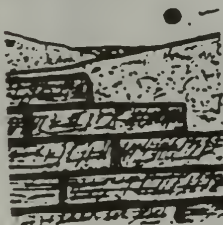
Portal

Portal is the Spanish word for porch. Many adobe buildings have this covered space to give shade and protection. A portal is a wonderful place to sit and watch neighborhood activities.



Latilla

Latillas are small debarked limbs or wood strips that are placed between the vigas and the roof of an adobe home. Sometimes these latillas are covered with plaster, but many homeowners prefer them exposed.



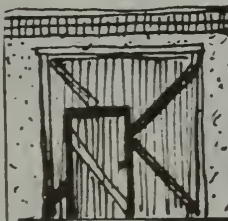
Adobe

Adobe is a material used for building in the arid Southwest. Adobes are made of mud and straw mixed together and shaped into bricks that are dried in the sun. Houses made of adobe have very thick walls.



Terrón

Many early pioneer homes were made of terrones. These are large pieces of grass-rooted sod that are stacked to make the walls of small buildings. When wet, they made a thick, solid support for the roof.



Zaguán

The zaguán is a long, narrow entrance into the patio area of an adobe home. Years ago this was the way the horses and wagons entered into the protection of the courtyard. This passage was closed with a gate having a small door.



Corbel

Corbels are wooden braces used to distribute the weight of a roof onto support columns which in turn rest on bases. Corbels were often decorated with scroll work and elaborate carving. To be useful, a corbel must be as wide as the support post.

Unscramble these words to know and spell them correctly in the spaces provided.

OAUISARNT _____

IONHC _____

RBCELO _____

ALLLIAT _____

ALCAN _____

OAPTLR _____

DEABO _____

IAVG _____

AUNZAG _____

RRETNO _____

A Hispanic architecture word search

These 19 words are hidden in the puzzle. They can be horizontal, vertical, diagonal, and even backwards. Find the words and carefully circle them. The first word is circled to get you started.

RAMADA
FOGON
VENTANA
CORBEL
LATILLA
NICHOS
ADOBE
PORTAL
CANAL
BANCO
HORNO
PLAZA
MISSION
MESA
RANCHERO
ORATORY
SANTUARIO
BODEGA
SALA

R	A	M	A	D	A	N	A	T	N	E	V	B
A	Z	O	B	A	O	V	Z	E	O	A	I	M
N	J	A	S	P	E	F	A	R	I	M	G	V
C	B	N	G	G	A	O	L	R	S	M	A	A
H	O	X	B	U	V	G	P	O	S	U	S	L
E	D	P	O	M	A	O	P	N	I	N	S	L
R	A	E	T	Y	E	N	O	E	M	J	A	I
O	N	R	O	H	O	B	A	N	A	E	L	T
R	O	R	B	N	M	H	O	M	O	L	A	A
A	S	A	C	X	V	M	C	D	B	A	G	L
T	O	M	O	V	O	O	N	I	A	T	E	B
O	S	E	C	O	R	B	E	L	N	R	D	O
R	O	S	K	E	L	A	N	A	C	O	O	U
Y	S	A	N	T	U	A	R	I	O	P	B	G

Also find these words to remember:

CASA (a house)
TERRON (a grassy square of sod)
JASPE (white wash)
VIGAS (large logs to hold up the roof)
ZAGUAN (a wide entrance into a patio or courtyard)

The solution to this activity is on page 62

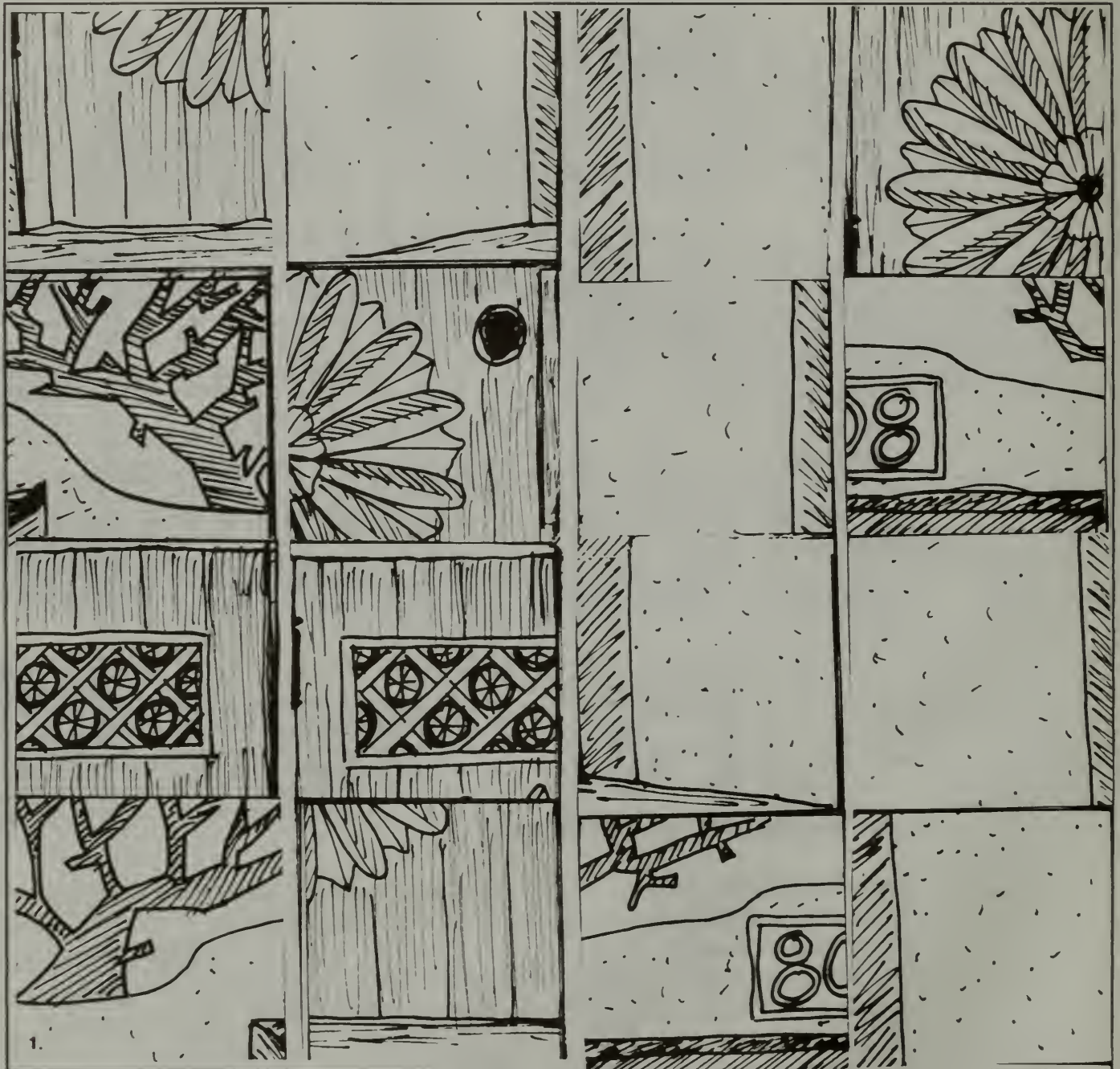


A picture scramble

Here is a picture of an architectural element found in most adobe homes in the Southwest.

Study the scrambled picture carefully. Using very light pencil lines, draw the pieces in their right order in the grid squares on the next page.

There is one numbered square to get you started.





The picture scramble grid

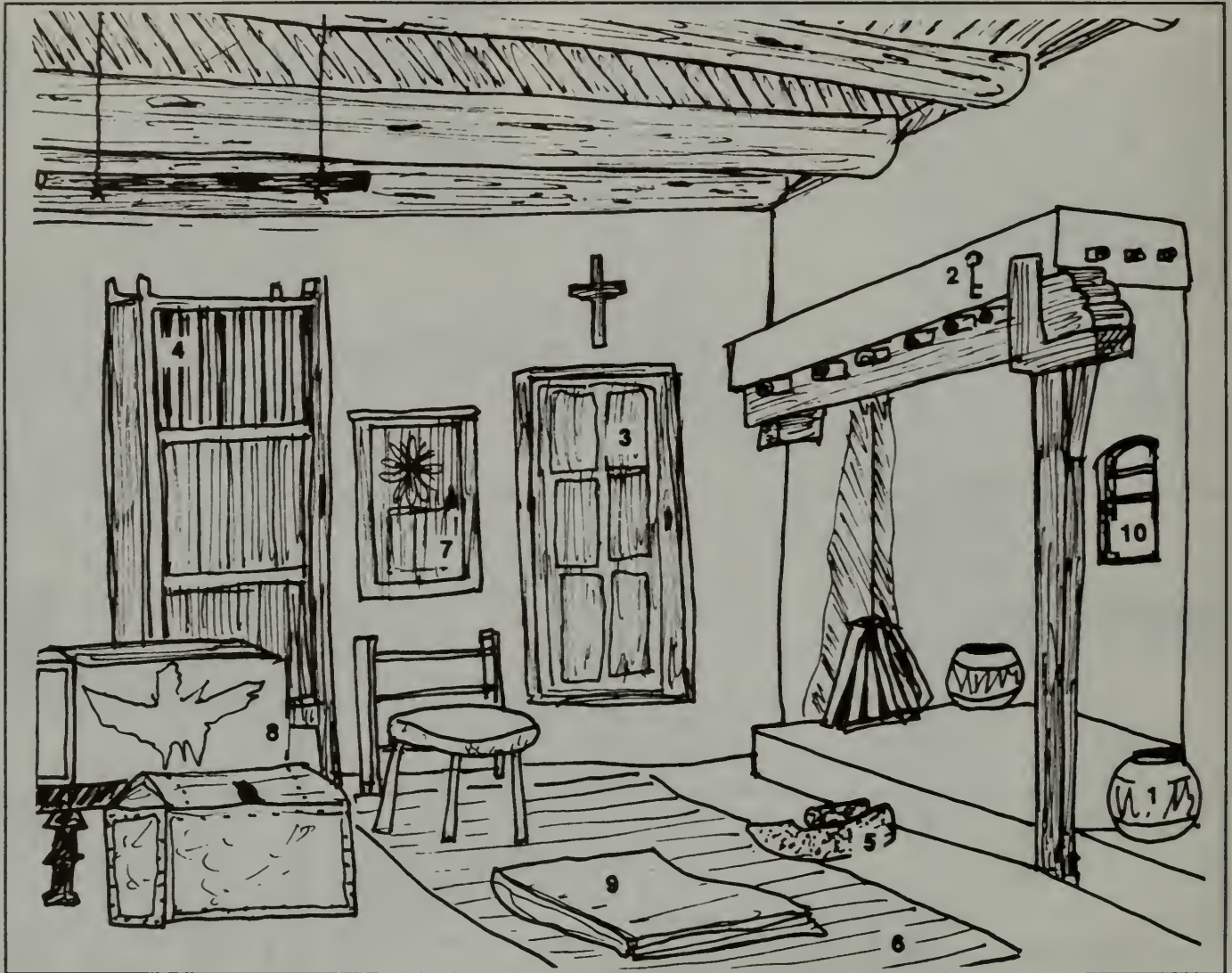
1.			

This architectural element is a _____

The answer to this activity is on page 62.

A Spanish Colonial home

Here you see a typical living area of a colonial adobe home in the New Mexico Territory three-hundred years ago. Many of the objects are numbered. Put the correct number of the object in the space next to its Spanish name. Do you know the English names of these objects? If so, write them in the spaces provided.



ENGLISH

- ___ Olla _____
 ___ Llave _____
 ___ Entrada _____
 ___ Trastero _____
 ___ Metate/Mano _____

ENGLISH

- ___ Alfombra _____
 ___ Cabija _____
 ___ Caja _____
 ___ Manta _____
 ___ Nicho _____

The answers to this activity are on page 62.

Spanish Colonial architecture

Most communities of the Southwest have religious or public buildings that use elements borrowed from the Hispanic culture. Most of these building designs originated in the Spanish Baroque period (the 1600s). They reflect the buildings found in Spain and Old Mexico built during that era. We have combined two historic buildings into one picture: (1) a modest village church, and (2) an elaborate mission. Do you know their names? Do you have buildings like these in your community? Complete this illustration using a variety of earth colors.



Put the buildings' names in the blanks.

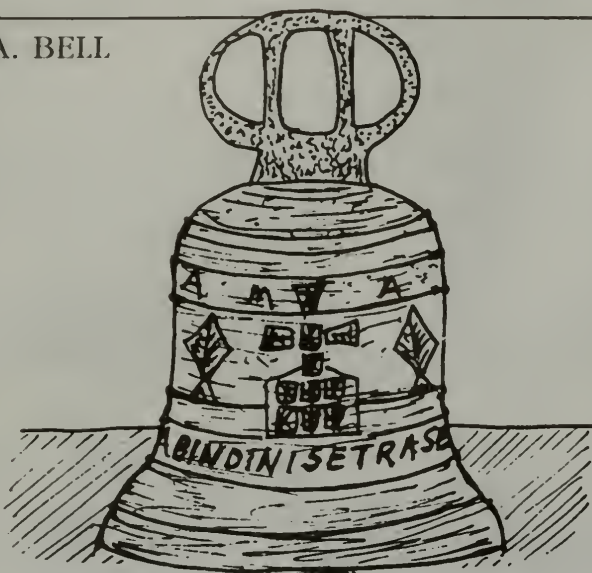
1. _____
2. _____

The answers to these questions are on page 62.

Part Eight

HISPANIC CRAFTS

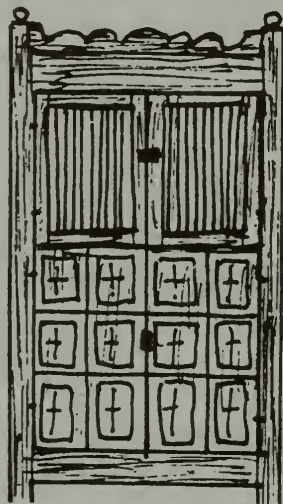
A. BELL



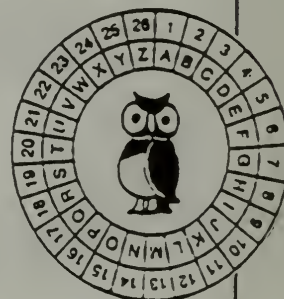
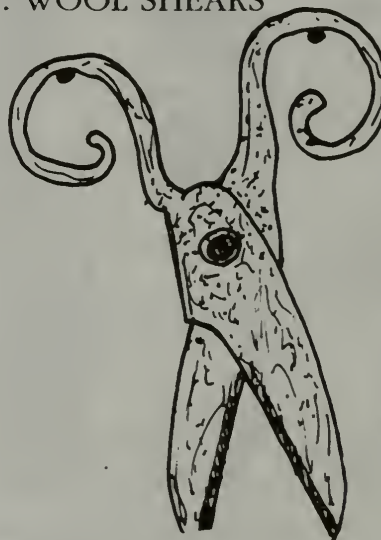
B. SHAWL



C. CUPBOARD



D. WOOL SHEARS



Using the decoder, decipher the name of the craft used to create each of the items in these pictures and write the name in the space provided.

A. This campana was created using the art of 13-5-20-1-12 3-1-19-20-9-14-7. _____

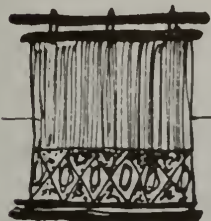
B. This serape was created using the art of 12-15-15-13 23-5-1-22-9-14-7. _____

C. This trastero is an example of the art of 23-15-15-4 23-15-18-11-9-14-7. _____

D. This pair of tijeras were created with the art of 13-5-20-1-12 6-15-18-7-9-14-7. _____

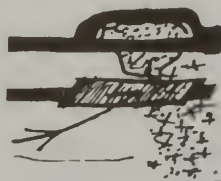
The answers to this activity are on page 62.

Words to know about Hispanic crafts



Loom

Weaving as an art has been known since ancient times. Most weaving is done on a loom which is an arrangement of vertical and horizontal threads held together by a wooden frame. Vertical threads make up the warp, and horizontal threads form the weft.



Chisquero

Native Americans started fires by rubbing two sticks together to generate heat. Hispanic settlers had a chisquero, made with steel and a chunk of flint mounted in a metal holder. Striking these parts of the chisquero created sparks which ignited dry tinder.



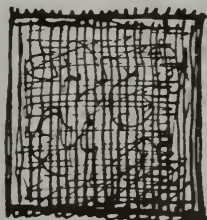
Blacksmith

Blacksmiths were vital in the rural, colonial Southwest. Fann and household tools, wheel rims, weapons, armor, and horseshoes were all forged from iron. Metal tipped plows, hoes, and shovels lasted longer than crude wooden versions of these tools.



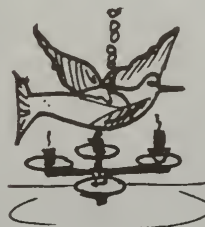
Leather Work

Buffalo, sheep, cattle, and horse hides were used to make leather. Their tanned skins were used to make clothing, shelter, and many useful items such as tack and furniture. Fine leather is costly but very durable.



Alfombra

An alfombra is a large weaving of cotton or wool fibers which were used as a floor covering. Only wealthy merchants and landowners owned rugs. The floor in a poor casa was simply packed-down clay.



Metal Work

The skill of working all kinds of metal was necessary for the early settlers of the Southwest. The Hispanic craftsmen were noted for their work in iron, gold, silver, and tin. With these metals they made weapons, jewelry, tools, and household items.



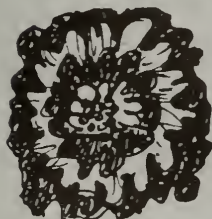
Goldsmith

Goldsmiths were present since the early Spanish settlement of the American Southwest. Gold from mines and streams all over the New World provided these craftspeople with their materials, although some of the gold was sent to Spain to make coins.



Woodcarving

Wood was an inexpensive material and the craftspeople of early New Mexico used it to build homes and to fashion many useful and decorative objects. Bultos, tool handles, bowls, spoons, carretas, and furniture were hewn from logs and branches.



Ramilletes

The altars of churches and missions were often decorated with ramilletes, or small, handmade paper or foil flowers. These colorful decorations are still used in today's fiestas and religious holidays.



Ceramics

Clay can be found almost everywhere in the world. Both the original Hispanic settlers and the Native Americans were very skillful in fashioning bowls, figurines, tiles, dishes, and many other useful items.

Unscramble these words to know and spell them correctly in the spaces provided:

OMLO

LMRAABFO

LTKSHBICMA

ESACCIMR

HQOS CERUI

ARHKOLTWEER

LSDGITMOH

OVDGWCRNIOA

EAIELRLTMS

KERAMLOWT

A Hispanic crafts word search

These 20 words are hidden in the puzzle. They can be horizontal, vertical, diagonal, and even backwards. Find the words and carefully circle them. The first word is circled to get you started.

CAJON
SCULPTURE
CUERO
GAMUZOS
REBOZO
TAPALO
JERGA
BAYETA
SERAPE DE CAMPO
LOOM
WARP
WEFT
SPINNING WHEEL
TRASTERO
CAMAPES
FURNITURE
CANDLESTICKS
JEWELRY
GOLDSMITH
PINTORES

N	W	E	F	T	B	A	L	A	N	Z	A	S
O	A	H	T	I	M	S	D	L	O	G	A	P
J	R	J	E	W	E	L	R	Y	C	R	F	I
A	P	E	T	A	A	T	E	Y	A	B	U	N
C	S	R	A	N	S	O	B	P	M	B	R	N
T	E	G	P	O	B	O	E	S	A	O	N	I
R	R	A	A	A	M	D	W	M	P	R	I	N
A	O	G	L	A	E	B	L	A	E	S	T	G
S	T	L	O	C	O	A	N	O	S	I	U	W
T	N	S	A	N	A	R	A	N	L	E	R	H
E	I	M	C	A	C	U	E	R	O	R	E	E
R	P	L	A	T	E	R	O	R	O	R	M	E
O	O	B	E	T	E	L	L	I	M	A	R	L
C	A	N	D	L	E	S	T	I	C	K	S	Z
M	E	T	O	E	R	U	T	P	L	U	C	S
R	E	B	O	Z	O	S	O	Z	U	M	A	G

Also find these words to remember:

ARANA (a chandelier)
SIERRA (a saw)
PLATERO (a silversmith)
RAMILLETE (ornamental paper flowers)
BALANZAS (a scale for weighing)

The solution to this word search is on page 62.

A mirror-image santo to complete

The right half of this image is an exact mirror image of the left. Complete the picture and color it with bright colors of your choice.

Complete this sentence by filling in the missing letters:
A santero uses the skills of d_a_i_g, p_i_t_ng, and wo_dwo_k_ng
to create these religious images.



The answers to this activity are on page 62.

A colcha pattern to color



Here are the Spanish names of several items created through the arts of weaving, embroidery and fabric work. Complete the English names by filling in the missing letters.

SPANISH	ENGLISH	SPANISH	ENGLISH
1. SARAPE	B _ A _ K _ T	5. SARAPE DE CAMPO	CAMP B _ A _ K _ T
2. ALFOMBRA	ORNATE WOOL C _ R _ ET	6. MANTA	S _ A _ L
3. JERGA	FLOOR COV _ _ I _ G	7. COTONES	CO _ T _ N C _ O _ H
4. BAYETA	HOME S _ UN WO _ L	8. COLCHA	EM _ R _ I _ E _ ED QUILT

The answers to this activity are on page 62.

A bulto to color



This is an example of the wood-carvers' craft.

These beautiful statues were carved from soft pine. They were coated with white yeso (plaster of Paris) and painted in bright, symbolic colors. Another name for the final coat of paint is polychrome, or "many colored".

Answers to Part One

Page 4: 1492, blue, expedition, Niña, Pinta, August 3 to October 12
[or 67 days], Caribbean Sea, San Salvador, New World

Page 7: 1-N, 2-D, 3-H, 4-L, 5-E, 6-G, 7-A, 8-B, 9-F,
10-J, 11-I, 12-C, 13-M, 14-K

Page 8: 1-G, 2-B, 3-C, 4-F, 5-I, 6-A, 7-L, 8-H, 9-J, 10-D, 11-E, 12-K

Page 9: 1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B

Page 10: nylon sails, cigarette lighters, M-1 rifles, matches,
carton of Coke, frozen food, flashlights, lawn mowers,
roller blades, boom boxes, electric razors, electric guitar,
coffee, tea, can opener

Page 11: A- 4, B-6, C-7, D-1, E-2, F-8, G-3, H-5
C, Man-of-war bird does not fly far from land

Answers to Part Two

Page 12: Conquistadores, Europeans, Southwest, Coronado,
New Mexico, 1540, Seven Cities of Gold, Mexico,
Rio Grande

Page 15-top: petroglyph

Page 15-bottom: Zuni, 1605, El Morro National Monument

Page 16: 1-Armor, 2-Sword, 3-Helmet, 4-Horse, 5-Knight,
6-Village, 7-Mountain, 8-Ladder, 9-Window, 10-Door,
11-Bird, 12-Sun

Page 17: Mayas, Aztecs

Page 18: England, Canada, Norway, Turkey, Greece, Italy,
Russia, Germany

Answers to Part Three

Page 19: Dominicans, Franciscans, Jesuits

Page 22: sun-sol, water-agua, sky-cielo, house-casita,
chimney-chiminea, rider-caballero

Page 23: 1-B, 2-F, 3-A, 4-C, 5-D, 6-E

Page 24: sun glasses, coffee, mailbox, bicycles,
G-I Joe dolls, light bulbs

Page 6: The Age of Discovery word search solution

NAVIGATOR ATNIPVC
AABD LTXICKHI IUWTA
OCAA ZLBEDN JNOCER
ZMBPTAYAY CHARTBA
ZOE CNWYEXXOWWAV
ORAEET FVEMVIGVLE
GBFGI IGLXMAUF SOL
NSMARCKHIJWZLURH
ABTDOPUTJAKO MTI
PCNMWVJBMHHTRRSS
ISPOUCPSAIDLNLAP
CACOMPASSCJKNDA
SANTAMARIAMLAGSN
RGHOHONAE BBIRACI
FETNEDICCONOE FQO
LESSERANTILLESPL
SELLITNARETAERGA
RODAVLASNASZBLON
BOZOACIAMAJNVMAL

Page 14: The New World word search solution

PEOEXPLORERKBA
TORREONMLJULAC
MEXICOLON YICUN
ADNFBALBOANOTE
RQTG SUBCVRSRIN
CONARVAEZRH TS I
OORHPZAE LPMET
DESIERTOYGN SAS
EMPIRE INCAPW DU
NIMSLORRAZIPEG
ITJYGOLOEH CRAU
ZALDIVARFVWKNA
AZTECEUQSOPCZT
UNOELEDECNOPAS
HERNANDODESOTO
NRODATSIUQNOCOD
ADELANTADOSBE

Page 21: A Spanish Colonial life word search solution

CABEZADEVACAJE
OAYTICOCIXEMUD
RVTCALIFORNIAO
OINOTNANASDUNR
NSNACSI CNARFD P
ARIZONABOSQUEZ
DOMINICANS PCVN
OBSJESUITSAVAQ
RIPALOBICATKRA
RESOPXERJXRLGD
OHMENLWDQEOTAA
CGOYFTEFATNASJ
ONESTEVANICO OA
SETTLERSILBSCB
HGEUQREUQUBLAA
PRIESTPJZMAKNL



Answers to Part Four

Page 26/top: casa-house, hacienda-ranch, ojo-spring, paraje-campsite, pueblo-town, presidio-fort

bottom: Southwest Native Americans, The Confederacy, Mexico, Spain, United States

Answers to Part Five

Page 30: Wool, Silverwork

Page 33: Estevanico was the Black guide for the Coronado Expedition

Page 34: Tablita

Page 36: 1-Q, 2-B, 3-P, 4-S, 5-O, 6-N, 7-T, 8-M, 9-U, 10-L, 11-K, 12-V, 13-J, 14-W, 15-I, 16-H, 17-X, 18-G, 19-Y, 20-F, 21-E, 22-A, 23-D, 24-R, 25-C

Page 37: Silverwork, Christmas celebration

Page 38: 1-S, 2-S, 3-N, 4-S, 5-A, 6-A, 7-N, 8-N, 9-N, 10-A, 11-N, 12-S, 13-S, 14-S, 15-S, 16-S, 17-N, 18-N, 19-S, 20-N, 21-S

Answers to Part Six

Page 39: background is blue, halo is yellow, robe is purple, curtains are red.

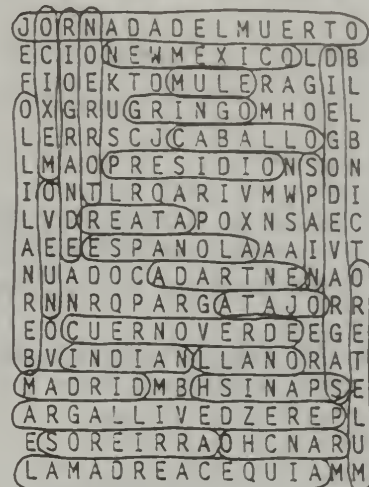
Page 43: 1-spotted leopard, 2-spotted pig, 3-spotted cat, 4-hairy lion

Page 44: 1-tin, 2-candle holder, 3-empty tin can, 4-the design is called a "double eagle"

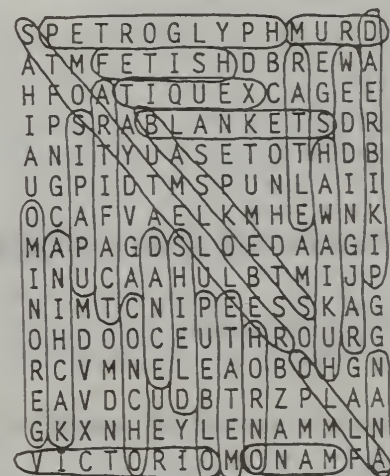
Page 45: This is a "double eagle" candle holder

Page 46: A-7, B-3, C-8, D-1, E-4, F-6, G-5, H-2

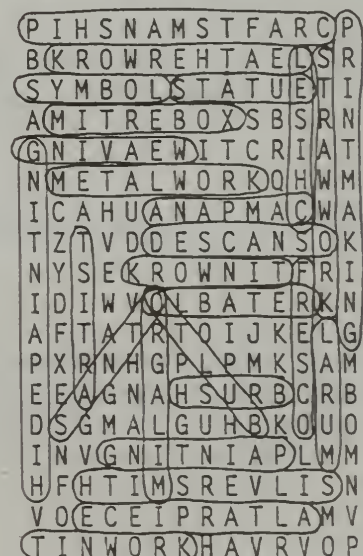
Page 28: The Camino Real word search solution



Page 32: A Native American word search solution



Page 41: A Hispanic art word search solution



Answers to Part Seven

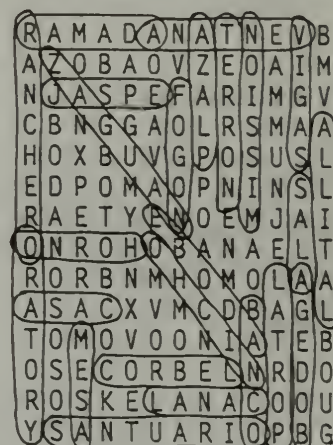
Page 47: A-5, B-9, C-1, D-8, E-6, F-7
G-2, H-4, I-11, J-12, K-11, L3

Page 51: a doorway.

Page 52: 1-water jar, 2-key, 3-door, 4-cupboard
5-grinding stone, 6-floor covering,
7-dish cupboard, 8-chest, 9-bedroll, 10-niche

Page 53: 1-The village church in Doña Ana, New Mexico
2-The White Dove of the Desert Mission
in Tucson, Arizona

**Page 49: A Hispanic architecture
word search solution**



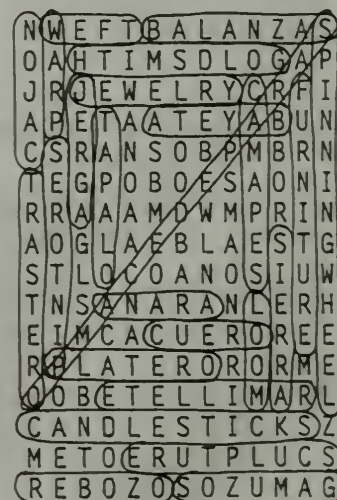
Answers to Part Eight

Page 54: A-metal casting, B-loom weaving,
C-woodworking, D-metal forging

Page 57: drawing, painting, woodworking

Page 58: 1-blanket, 2-carpet, 3-covering,
4-spun wool, 5-blanket, 6-shawl,
7-cotton cloth, 8-embroidered

**Page 56: A Hispanic crafts
word search solution**



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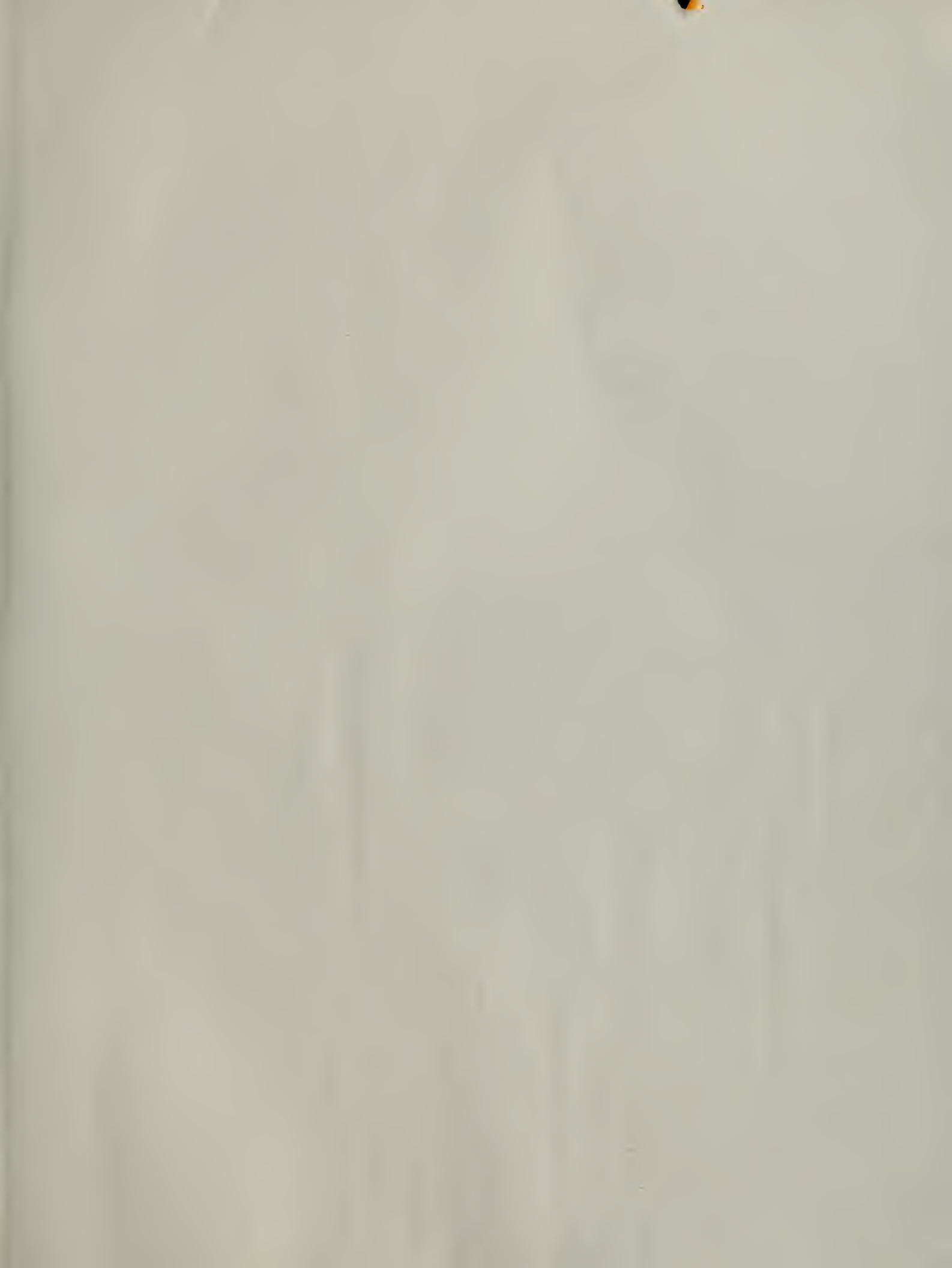
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Walter D. Yoder received a Ph.D. in Curriculum Development and the Arts from Michigan State University and has held teaching and administrative posts at Michigan State University, Arizona State University, and the University of New Mexico. He resides with his wife in Albuquerque, New Mexico.



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